# Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877. NUMBER 14.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...RRELL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the ...ENTENNIAL EXPOSITION ...SCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED ...days. It being the only complete low-... (720 pages, only $2.50), treating of the ... grand buildings, wonderful exhib... illustrated, and $1 cheaper ... everybody wants it. One new ... $350 in 4 weeks. 5,000 agents wanted ... for proof of above, opinions of ... press, sample pages, full des... extra terms. HUBBARD BROS., ... Sansom Street, Philadelphia. ... Beware of falsely claimed official and ... worthless books. Send for proof.

...work in your own town. Terms and $5 out... ...ss. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Drunkard, STOP!

...BEERS, M. D., (formerly of Boston) ... sure for INTEMPERANCE, ... given without the knowledge of the ... one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

...tively guaranteed in both. Send stamp ... Ask druggists for it. Address ... BEERS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

...a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. ...P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

...a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit ... terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disa... bled. Increases now paid. Ad... ...ree. T. McMICHAEL, Attorney, ... Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

...ty Fine Tinted Cards, with name, 10 cts., ... paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

$20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 ... free. STINSON & Sos, Portland, Me.

...Fine Gilt Cards, with name, or 25 Scroll, 10 ... paid. SPENCER & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

GEORGE PACE & CO.

...S. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

...Portable & Stationary Engines ... Circular Saw Mills, ... Muley & Sash Mills, ... Flour Mills, Water ... Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & ... Woodworking Machinery, ... Emery Wheels and ... Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c. ...FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

...Gilt Cards with name, 10 cts. Samples for ...amp. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

...ty Fine Cards, no two alike, with names, ...ts. J. E. HARDER, MALDEN, N. Y.

...Cards, with name, 10cts. Samples for ...amp. C. B. LINDSEY & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

...Cards with your name, 10c. Business ... on back of Rare Photos. Sam... ...ents. Stanbury Photos. $ for 25c.; 1 ... paid. A. L. HOAGE, Nassau, N.Y.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of the U. ...d, with its paid-up Capital of $1,000,000, ...ts of over $4,000,000, offers Insurance at ...rates and gives in its policies definite con... ...features and liberal conditions. It ...complications with other companies and ...to have, but offers Insurance on ...principles and secures the policy. ...economy of management and careful in... ...funds. Address R. S. RUSSELL, ...Agent, No. 411 Walnut St., Philad'a. ...wanted in every county, to whom liberal ...will be given.

JACKSON'S BEST Navy CHEWING TOBACCO.

...assure in recommending these goods ...as being the finest chewing tobacco ...Ask your dealer for it. Manufactured by ... DILWORTH BROS., Pittsburg. ...freight paid buys ways if not entirely satis...

...NITURE and UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT!

...undersigned would respectfully inform the ...of Summitville and vicinity, as well ...in general, that they have constant... ...a large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

...of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, ...boards &c., &c., every article of which ...is perfect in make and will sell at ...POSSIBLE PRICE FOR CASH. Also,

Coffins and Burial Caskets,

...of style or price, furnished at cheap... ...stock on hand or made to order at ...notice. Funerals promptly and suit... ...attended to, and no charge made in ...use of Hearse.

...having been engaged in the ...undertaking business at Summit... ...a member of the firm named flat... ...that the quality of his work and the ...of prices will serve to retain and add ...liberal patronage so long conferred upon ...for which his sincere thanks are hereby ...to all his old friends and customers.

JOHN STEWART & SON.

...April 6, 1877.—1m.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS!

...ISHED WORKS AT PANIC PRICES!

...NSHING to close out their large and varied ...of Miscellaneous Works, comprising

...ical, Sketch and Story Books, &c.,

...of the most popular authors of ...age, the undersigned do not

PROMISE TO GIVE AWAY

...ks in that line, but they do promise to ...at prices which would scarcely pay for ...and binding.

...is the time for all wishing to secure ...reading matter at wonderful low prices to ...call. The best of bargains guaranteed.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

...burg, April 13, 1877.—3t.


EDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the ...matter of the first account of Catharine ...formerly Catharine I. Burtnett, Ad... ...of the estate of Catharine Crum, late ...Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd. ...In the matter of the first account of Catha... ...Smith, formerly Catharine J. Burtnett, ...of the estate of Elizabeth Crum, late of ...Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd. ...April, 1877, John Fenlon appointed Auditor ...to decide upon exceptions and make dis... By the Court.

...attend to the duties of the above appoint... ...at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, ...day, the 1st day of MAY next, at 10 ...o'clock, where and when all parties interested ...may or be debarred from coming in on the ...JOHN FENLON, Auditor.

...burg, April 13, 1877.—3t.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' ...Court of Cambria county to report distribution of ...money in the hands of H. Kinkead, Esq., ...Guardian appointed by the Court to make sale of ...the real estate of Catharine Parrish, late of Gal... ...Cambria county, deceased, as shown by his ...petition, notice is hereby given to all parties ...interested that I will attend to the duties of said ...appointment at my office in Ebensburg, on Fri... ...the 18th, 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and ...where they must present their claims, or be de... ...barred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

...burg, April 13, 1877.—3t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

...Estate of PATRICK DUNEGAN, dec'd. ...Letters of administration on the estate of Pat... ...Dunegan, late of Clearfield township, Cam... ...have been granted to the undersigned, ...all persons indebted to said estate are ...to make payment, and those having de... ...claims against the same will produce ...them without delay.

LUKE DURBIN, Administrator.

...Springs, March 30, 1877.—6t.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG from the 1st day of June, 1876, to the 17th day of April, 1877:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due Borough at last settlement | | $ 59 89 |
| " " of duplicate for 1876, Borough tax | | 964 56 |
| " cash rec'd from Weighmaster | | 41 45 |
| " " " S. W. Davis, late Burgess | | 91 50 |
| | | $1,157 40 |
| **Dr.** | | |
| By exonerations to Collector | $ 47 58 | |
| " commission paid Collector | 169 40 | |
| " " " Treasurer | 51 90 | |
| " am't paid for repairs to streets and alleys | 245 25 | |
| " am't paid Street Commissioner | 152 50 | |
| " " " Clerk to Council | 30 00 | |
| " " " for printing | 21 50 | |
| " " " for merchandise | 22 49 | |
| " " " for stone and lumber | 11 87 | |
| " " " for jail fees and boarding prisoners | 6 50 | |
| " am't paid to special police | 18 90 | |
| " " " Fire Company | 37 50 | |
| " " " tax on Bor. Bonds | 42 30 | |
| " " " for building roof over Reservoir | 265 00 | |
| " am't paid for hauling stone for Reservoir | 55 00 | |
| " am't paid for fixing Derrick | 53 34 | |
| " " " lumber for Derrick | 2 80 | |
| " am't paid for material and labor for Water Works | 76 63 | |
| " am't paid for miscellaneous | 30 50 | |
| " " " on old indebtedness | 18 67 | —$1,364 73 |
| To balance due Treasurer | | $ 207 33 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 3 mill special tax:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Dr.** | | |
| To balance due at last settlement | | $121 27 |
| " am't of duplicate of special tax | | 660 77 |
| | | $782 04 |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Feb. 13, 1876 | $ 18 00 | |
| " amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Aug. 13, 1876 | 120 00 | |
| " amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Feb. 13, 1877 | 120 00 | |
| " am't paid interest due on Bonds when lifted | 2 00 | |
| " am't Borough Bonds lifted (1st series) | 300 00—560 00 | |
| Balance in favor of Borough | | $222 64 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 8 mill special tax:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Dr.** | | |
| To balance due at last settlement | | $1,399 41 |
| " am't of duplicate | | 1,763 22 |
| | | $3,162 63 |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By am't paid interest on Borough Bonds, due June 15, 1876 | $ 6 00 | |
| " am't paid interest on Borough Bonds, due Dec. 15, 1876 | 282 00 | |
| " am't paid interest due on Bonds when lifted | 4 00 | |
| " am't Borough Bonds lifted (3d series) | 600 00—892 00 | |
| | | $2,270 63 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Balance of 3 mill special tax | | $ 222 64 |
| " " 8 " " | | 2,270 63 |
| " due from sale of Toll House | | 159 55 |
| " " Weighmaster | | 63 40 |
| | | $2,716 22 |
| **LIABILITIES.** | | |
| Am't due Borough Treasurer | | $ 207 33 |
| Outstanding orders | | 33 80 |
| " Water Bonds | | 13,600 00 |
| | | $13,841 13 |

WE, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg, do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Borough for the year ending April 17, 1877, and find them correct, as above stated.

DAVID D. PRYCE, JOHN GITTINGS, W. H. DAVIS, } Auditors.

P. S.—We, the Auditors, find $477.77 of Borough funds used for building Water Works, exclusive of $14,800 of Borough Water Bonds sold, making the total cost of constructing the Water Works $15,277.77.

Ebensburg, April 17, 1877.—3t.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS of the Tax Collector and Treasurer of Gallitzin Borough, April 9th, 1877:

GEORGE GUTWALT, Collector, Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of Duplicate for 1876 | | $374.91 |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By amount collected and paid to Treasurer | $277 00 | |
| By amount of exonerations | 5 76 | |
| " " returned to Commis'rs. | 5 88— | 288 64 |
| Balance due from Collector | | $ 86.27 |

F. J. CHRISTY, Treasurer, Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance on hand at last settlement | | $ 21.91 |
| " am't rec'd from Collector's Duplicate, '75 | 55.25 | |
| " " " " " 1876 | 277.00 | |
| " " " Burgess, fines and license | 26.99 | |
| " collected on Dog Tax Duplicate | 13.00 | |
| | $394.15 | |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By cash paid on orders lifted and cancelled | 381 44 | |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | $ 12.71 | |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Borough at date of settlement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Dr.** | | |
| To amount due from Treasurer | $12 71 | |
| " " " " Tax Collector | 86.27 | |
| | $98.98 | |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By am't outstanding orders, April 9, 1877 | $81 50 | |
| Balance due Borough | $17.49 | |

T. S. FLEMING, M. MEAGHER, WM. M. FERGUSON, } Auditors.

April 13, 1877.—3t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WILMORE BOROUGH for the year ending April 9, 1877:

JAMES MORELAND, Collector, DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | | $234 98 |
| **Cr.** | | |
| By am't tax worked out | | $107 69 |
| " " orders paid | | 21 75 |
| " " per centage on collections | | 1 31 |
| " " errors and exonerations | | 4 40 |
| " " 20 days' services as Street Commissioner at $1.50 per diem | | 30 00 |
| " " remaining on duplicate for 1876 | | 69 83 |
| | | $234 98 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Balance due from Collectors for 1875 and 1876 | | $35 67 |
| " " " fines for 1875 | | 8 74 |
| " " " " 1876 | | 4 00 |
| " in Treasurer's hands | | 2 25 |
| Am't remaining on duplicate for 1876 | | 69 83 |
| | | $120 49 |

F. P. McCORMICK, Auditor.

April 20, 1877.—3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ROBERT SISK, dec'd.

Having been granted letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Sisk, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SISK, Executor.

March 30, 1877.—6t.*

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of Indiana, I am prepared to furnish my customers with the BEST BEEF ever offered for sale in this place. Choice Steak, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 12 cts. per lb.

JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Ebensburg, March 30, 1877.—4t.

## THE IRISH SOLDIER.

Ben. Butler recently delivered an address in Boston for the benefit of the family of a deceased Irish veteran of the late war. Some parts of it were very eloquent, and we reproduce them:

On the field of Fontenoy, Louis of France, in behalf of his nation, publicly thanked his Irish brigade for the preservation of the French army, and on the field made their commander, Count Lally, a general of France. We are told also that when it was recounted to George of England how the Irishmen fought on the glorious day against him, the king bitterly cursed the penal laws of Great Britain which had deprived him of such subjects and such soldiers. The Roncevalles Pass, where fell, before the opposing lance, the harnessed chivalry of Spain, saw no better troops, braver men or truer knights than the young legions of Ireland, who so often by their valor decided the fate of the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella. And in later times I have but to call up the illustrious name of Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain, to bring a flush to the cheek and a light to the eye of every son and daughter of dear old Erin. I could recount to you many occasions where the valor of the Irish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain, but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victories of England, even when won by Irish valor, until the heavy hand of her oppression is lifted from the Irish nation and England does full justice to Ireland.

A glowing reference was then made to the fact that the duke of Wellington was of Irish birth, and to the services of Wolf on the plains of Abraham against the French under Montcalm and the assault upon Quebec by Montgomery.

The records of the armies of the revolution glitter all over with the gallant exploits of Irish soldiers, who, with the fathers of the republic, laid the very foundation of our liberties, and whose deeds and loyal conduct shone out conspicuously in the very darkest days of the revolutionary contest. I need give the names of Sullivan, Stark, M'Neil and M'Clary, from New England alone, to call to mind but examples of their host.

In referring to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, as of Irish descent, the speaker said he was not the only instance where a soldier of Irish extraction has been called as a civil chief to conduct a great republic in the hour of its greatest civic perils, when a nation calls for

A single strong hand
In a blatant land
* * * * * * one
Who can rule, and dare not lie.

For as such may be named Marshal Maurice Patrick MacMahon, president of the French republic.

Coming down to the late civil war the General spoke of Corcoran, Meagher, Lalor, Sweeney, Murphy, Minty, Donahoe, Gorman, Hennessey, Kearney, Doherty and Mulligan, Birney, Shields, Logan, Geary and Sheridan, who fought to maintain the government; Cleburne, McBride, Mahone, Shields and Carroll, who fought for the "lost cause." All and each were conspicuous for gallantry of conduct and brave deeds, and equal loyalty to the flag whose cause he had espoused. Their names will live in history, song and story, and neither "Gael nor Saxon" has cause to be other than proud to hail each and all as countrymen and compeers.

While these names, so great and illustrious, will maintain so large a place in the history of our country, we must not forget that many—nay, most of them—won their laurels leading troops made up of officers and men of the same race as themselves, organized into distinctive bodies, known in our army as the Irish regiments and brigades, and that much of their success and honor are due to the fact that the men they commanded were so well fitted by nationality, aptness for discipline, capability for taking care of themselves, elasticity of temperament, capacity for endurance, carelessness of danger, heedlessness of self-sacrifice and courage in battle, that they soon became the finest soldiers the world ever saw.

Our own Ninth regiment was thus quickly enlisted, followed by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. Connecticut sent her Ninth also. Later, Pennsylvania sent her Irish Sixty-ninth regiment; Illinois more; Indiana hers; Michigan hers; Delaware hers; and later, New York added the splendid brigade under General Meagher. Would that the occasion and your time permitted me to follow the variant fortune of this celebrated brigade, always, however, distinguished by steady bravery, whose proud boast it was, that the same green banner and the same stars and stripes led them to the conflict during the whole war, and although engaged in every battle of the army of the Potomac the brigade never lost a flag.

True it is there were also Irish organizations in the armies of the Confederates; but this fact only illustrates how loyal and true is the Irishman to the community which gave him protection with liberty, and how thorough and completely he identifies himself with its interests; and though they fought against our flag we can more readily forgive them, for by their side fought many native born officers, educated by the bounty of the government, and who had taken solemn oaths to support it. Besides, something is to be pardoned our friends of foreign extraction, from the fact, so long well known to the world, that no true son of Erin ever kept out of a fair fight which was taking place in his presence.

The New York Sixty-ninth, under the gallant and lamented Corcoran, was earliest in the field. Within less than ten days from the time of the call of the president, assembled at the first tap of the drum, a thousand strong, they were guarding the road that was opened for the troops of the north from Annapolis to Washington.

Nor was it the fault of the gallant Irish men of Massachusetts that their brethren of New York were before them. The state of New York, with cosmopolitan liberality and soldier-like appreciation of their excellence for war, had permitted distinctive Irish organizations in their state militia, while Massachusetts, with singular infelicity, had six years before, by the governor of a short-lived party, acting under an unwise and unjust prejudice, disbanded the whole of her Irish military organizations against the remonstrances of all far-sighted military men, one of whom he punished, to the extent of his power, for opposing this senseless folly. But even New York was not without her prejudice against the Irishman, and the Sixty-ninth would have been still earlier in the field, but its colonel was, on his anniversary, under arrest and order for court martial, because, with true Irish love of home and nation, remembering the wrongs of the country of the parentage of himself and his regiment, he had refused to parade his command and doff the green plume and lower the flag before Prince Albert Edward of England on the occasion of his visit to America, as if condoning the many oppressions and flagrant injustices which Irishmen had suffered at the hands of the crowned heads of his family.

Colonel Corcoran had also the good fortune to command the only Irish regiment that took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and after a series of gallant and well sustained charges, made by order of the brigade commander, now the general commanding the armies of the United States, upon the batteries of the enemy, in which he lost his lieutenant colonel and 150 of his men, was personally thanked on the field by General McDowell, who was a spectator of their brave efforts.

When the fortune of the day turned against our forces Corcoran's regiment, forming a part of the rear guard of the flying troops, left the field in good order, their colors flying, and twice repulsed the charge of the enemy's cavalry, in the latter of which their commander was wounded, and with two of his officers, Captain McIvor and Lieutenant Connolly, and some thirty privates, fell into the hands of the enemy, and as prisoners of war had the still further honor of being the first recipients of the courtesy of the rebels in Libby prison.

What are the peculiar elements of the Irish character which enable them, from general to private, thus to distinguish themselves as soldiers?

I have already commented upon and shown devotion to every cause and under every banner for which they have enlisted, but even this has an added idiosyncrasy. An Irishman always seems to feel, in whatever army he is enlisted, as if in some way he was fighting the battles of old Ireland, and is always endeavoring to put "the green above the red," for whether the flag to which he gives his allegiance bears the red cross of England, the *fleur de-lis* or the tri-color of France, the double-headed eagle of Austria, pillars of Spain gorgeous with gold, or the stars and stripes of America, the Irishman always manages, in spite of army regulations, in spite of rule, to set up the golden harp of Erin, with its green surroundings, and follow where that leads—the green shamrock of his native hills seems ever present with him. As a rule an Irish regiment never breaks. They always stand or retreat together; therefore they seem to possess naturally the first element which it is the office of discipline to supply to the army.

In speaking of capability for disciplined by no means claim for the Irish soldier the acquisition of exactness in the minutiæ of dress and bearing which is sought to be obtained by the martinet. It is always very difficult for the Irishman to have every button of his coat fastened, his belt with the breastplate precisely in front, or his cap set exactly squarely upon his head. Nobody can enforce that. The coat will always be open, the belt awry and the cap tilted jauntily sidewise or thrown backward—but still the main requisites of discipline are in him. The Irishman can never be made to touch his hat to his officer with the courteous flourish of the French soldier or the studied precision of the German; but he is polite and deferential to his officer if he respects him for his justice or conduct, and loves him, and will, when wounded, bear him to a place of safety and comfort and nurse him with the care and tenderness of a brother. Indeed, the Irish soldier seems to scorn all trifling details and precision of the parade and makes them very frequently the subject of his keenest wit and brilliant repartee.

I remember at one time observing on Ship Island an Irish captain drilling his company, being very proud of them and their movements. Drilling them under the eye of his general, he was very careful that their line should be perfectly straight and their movements very precise. Being in the exercise of his command in their deployment as skirmishers the order was given to rally on the reserve, and when they came into line it had not that exact precision that the captain would have liked to exhibit. Ranging his eye along the front he detected one soldier on the left back a half a pace or so from his required position, and calling out to him angrily, "What are you about there, Mike Lee? Dress up on the left!" The order was probably obeyed, accompanied with a reply in a stage whisper that sent a titter through the command, "Faith, captain, I am as well dressed as yerself, barring the sword and sash."

Allow me another instance, taken from actual life, which will illustrate precisely my meaning and show you what good soldiers good officers may soon make of Irish recruits.

When the New England division was being recruited, organized and disciplined at Camp Chase, near Lowell, Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, had recruited, but not to its full number, the Ninth Connecticut. Owing to the fact that its ranks were not filled its officers could not get their commissions, and the troops could not be mustered into the service of the United States, and no special authority could be exerted over them, and they remained near Hartford for weeks, with no employment save that mischief the proverb tells us "the devil delights to find for idle hands to do." I suspect they had become almost a terror to the staid Connecticut men in their neighborhood. The exuberance of their spirits must find some vent, and, uncontrolled and undisciplined, they found vent in many a roguish prank, which made them exceedingly undesirable neighbors; and although to the New England division but one regiment had been assigned from Connecticut, Governor Buckingham wrote to the general commanding, asking him if he would do him the favor to accept of the Ninth. "Certainly," was the reply, "I will send for them." They came and their ill-neighborhood reputation with them increased, as distance ever magnifies. On arriving at the rendezvous, near Lowell, the city government at once swore in a large force of extra policemen to control them, so great was the terror their presence excited.

But once in camp, where they were mustered into the United States service, and obedience, discipline and regularity were the order of the day, there was no further trouble, and the force of policemen was at once disbanded. The lamented Cahill, their colonel, soon made them fine soldiers, and not long afterward they were removed to Ship Island, where, under the precept and example of General Phelps, with all his eccentricities, one of the best disciplinaians of the army, they became one of the best regiments in the department of the gulf.

Upon the occupation of the city of New Orleans the Ninth was encamped in Lafayette square, in the midst of the fashionable portion of the city, substantially as it would have been in Boston to have encamped them in Chester park. They remained there encamped as a part of the garrison of the town for several months, when it became but just in the judgment of the commander to send them to the front and replace them with regiments that had been worn down by labors before Vicksburg and fighting at Baton Rogue. As the highest evidence of their discipline and the character they had established for soldierly bearing, and for propriety of conduct, when the order was promulgated for the removal of the Ninth, to be replaced by another New England regiment, a petition was presented to the commanding general, signed by quite every householder of the dwellings surrounding the square, praying that the Ninth might be retained there because of their quiet behavior and soldierly conduct, and the safety the inhabitants felt for themselves and families in having them there, expressing a fear that the commanding general could not fill their places with an equally acceptable regiment.

The general then spoke of the rugged health enjoyed by the Irish soldier, his light heartedness and his fervent religious qualities, giving several amusing and pathetic instances.

Without intending to institute any comparison between the chaplains of Catholic regiments and those of other denominations, I may be permitted to say that the Catholic clergy were fully equal to the duty imposed upon them, and in all their ministrations seemed to show that they strove to do their whole duty to those whose souls were intrusted to their care rather in obedience to the ordinances of the Church of which they were members, than with any regard to army regulations or the authority of temporal power.

There is no good soldier, no observing officer, no thoughtful man who has seen the effect of the administrations of the Irish Catholic priesthood in the armies of the United States, who will not pay them high honor and bear testimony that they were ministers of good, and never of evil.

In this connection let me call to mind the services of another organization, largely Irish, that aided us during the war, but none of which were ever found against us; being soldiers of the Cross, they were enrolled under the banner of the Prince of peace.

Frequently on the battlefield they carried neither arms of offence nor defence.

Wherever the suffering, the wounded or the dying lay, there was their duty, and there they endeavored to soothe the one, bind up and heal the other, and tenderly care for the last with love universal to humanity; with patience never faltering; with the single desire to do good to all men. They were found in every hospital doing battle against disease and misery, and in obedience to the commands of their Master, who said: "As ye do unto the least of these, so also ye do unto Me." Delicately nurtured, holy women, they passed unharmed through every camp, scattering blessings in their path, looking for their reward in doing His work and adding to His glory. Oh, it was wonderful to see strong men become as little children in their hands and put off the rough manners, and throw aside the rougher and harsher language of the camp, when these women came near. They brought to the bedside of the wounded and dying soldier at once the thought of home, the ministrations of religion and such consolation as would seem only could come from the hand of the great Saviour of mankind.

Many a mother, many a sister, many a wife owe to their assiduous care a son, a brother, a husband restored to them alive, who would otherwise have filled one of the unknown graves that dot the hills of Virginia, the plains of Georgia and Tennessee and the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi. These brave soldiers of the Cross knew no creed, recognized no nationality. Their services were given, like those of their Master, to the human kind. Was the sufferer before them a private soldier or a commanding general, to them there was no difference. Confederate or Federal, he was their brother.

No bulletin heralded their exploits; no general order gave them honorable mention by name, no personal fame shall be to any one of them, but to the order, to the faith they possess. To the Church they honor they bring great honor and renown. And in every Southern prison, on many a battle-field and in every hospital, they were hailed by all men, without regard to creed, as well by the infidel as the Christian, as well by the educated as the ignorant, from all whom blessings followed these Catholic women with reverent and endearing names, as Sisters of Charity, Angels of Mercy, Daughters of God.

After reciting the services of the Massachusetts Ninth in glowing terms the General alluded to the scene at Malvern Hill in 1862, where Porter's corps was acting as rear guard, as follows:

Is it wonderful, then, that men of the same religious faith, with such examples of heroism and self-sacrifice before them, went to do battle for their country, regardless of perils and dangers of the battle-field, and met death as calmly as they would lay down to a night's repose, like flowers at set of sun?

The Ninth, with two supporting regiments, are ordered to take position to hold in check the advancing enemy and gain time for the rest of the army. The Ninth advanced to their position as ordered. By some mistake or misconception of orders the other two regiments do not go forward. It is now midday. The advance of Jackson's corps is seen winding out of the wood which had concealed his brigades. He turns the head of his column to "sweep away," as he sees that green flag, which meets his eye as the noonday sun gilds the sunburst. Looking around them the soldiers of the Ninth see the whole of our army in retreat, and they are left alone, their support not having come up, to stand the shock of the fighting corps of Lee's army. Not a long time have they to wait. A volley pours into them from the advancing lines of the foe. That terrific yell we know so well follows. To retreat is capture to ourselves, with destruction to our army. To stand as we are, under this plunging fire, will indeed sweep us from with such a cheer as only Irishmen can give. The foe gives back. That glistening line of steel, over which proudly floats the green flag of Erin, is too much for him. earth. They charge! Let us meet the enemy half way! Forward, now! Charge! He seeks shelter in the wood from whence he came. Back, now, the Ninth! Give ground slowly, as if on parade. We must get a position where they cannot flank us, and where, if it is possible, our support may come up. Again the rebels charge. They think we are retreating, do they? They'll find out! About face, the Ninth! At them again! Another sight of the sunburst advancing, and they take to the woods again, but our loss of officers and men is fearful. Again and again was this repeated, from noon till four o'clock in the afternoon. Our commander now knows that he can rely on no support and that the safety of the army depends upon his regiment alone. It is now four o'clock. The Confederate General Cobb takes the field, with his own legion, at the head of Jackson's column and with him the Nineteenth North Carolina and the Fourteenth Virginia, in the language of Count Estvan, a Prussian officer serving on his staff, "foaming at the month," to see the best troops of the Confederate army foiled by a single regiment. Cobb drives his brigade forward to crush that small line of blue over which waves in defiance, though torn with shot and shell, the green flag and the stars and stripes together. He comes out of the wood with his brigade deployed in two lines.

One would think the very appearance of those charging lines of gray would cause the blue to vanish from the field. Our lieutenant colonel, the cool but daring Guiney, makes the disposition to meet them by a counter charge. "Steady, now, boys!" he shouts. "Color bearers, forward! Men, follow your colors!"

Now the cheer, and our blue line cuts through the charging column as if it were a Damascus blade of shining steel. The tide of battle is stayed—nay, is turned back. But what a loss of our officers and men! Our blue line is shorter now as we close up our ranks. The flag of the golden harp is saved, but bathed in the blood of its heroic defenders. O God! the green is red now, as it will be again and again before dear old Ireland gets her place once more among the nations of the earth!

The lecturer here paid an eloquent tribute to the late General Guiney, whom he described as a patriot, hero, soldier and lawyer and one whom his hearers had been called to mourn within a very few days.

But there is another country—the land of his birth—which may well mourn him with more of anguish and regret for his loss, as that country may well grieve over the early loss of many another young soldier, trained to war in the best of all possible schools—that of camp and field in our armies. I have believed, nay, I have learned from more than one gallant young Irish soldier, when I have asked him, "What special inducement had you to enlist to fight our battles?" from the reply, given with glowing and proud eyes, "Ah," General, there should be some young Irishmen somewhere trained up as soldiers to take part in the redemption of the dear old Ireland, and to restore her to what she once was." We will yet bring her back to self-government, liberty under the law, freedom from oppression, liberality and tolerance in religion, industry and prosperity in her labor, culture in her schools, progress in science and art, until the dear old land shall be what she once was—the home of kings and princes—but they shall be princes and kings by the choice of her people.

These were the aspirations, I doubt not, which filled the minds and nerved the arms of many a brave young Irishman, who, like our deceased friends, fought for the Union.

Many of them are still alive, and now approaching middle age, with each of whom the fervent prayer to God will daily be that the time when he may strike for Ireland, as he has done for America, may come before his arm is palsied by age.

A SURGEON AND A PRIEST.—A French journal says that a famous French surgeon, lately deceased, who was brusque and unpolished, found, on entering his house one day, an old priest who had been long waiting his return. "What do you want of me?" "I want you to look at this," meekly replied the priest, taking off an old woolen cravat, which revealed upon the nape of his neck a hideous tumor. "You'll have to die with that," coolly remarked the surgeon. "I thank you, doctor," simply replied the priest, replacing his cravat, "and am much obliged to you for warning me, for I can prepare myself, as well as my poor parishioners, who love me very much." The surgeon, who was never astonished at great things, looked upon the priest, who received his death sentence unmoved, with amazement, and said: "Come to morrow at eight o'clock to the Hotel Dieu, and ask for me." The priest was prompt. The surgeon procured for him a special room, and in a month the man went out cured. When leaving he took out of a sack 80 francs in small change. It is all I have to offer you doctor," he said; "I came here on foot from Rouen in order to save this." The doctor looked at the money, smiled, and drew a handful of gold from his pocket, put it in the bag along with the 80 francs, saying, "It's for your poor," and the priest went away. Some years later the surgeon, feeling death to be near, bethought him of the priest, and wrote to him. He came at once, and the surgeon received at his hands the last consolations of religion.—*London Times.*

JEWELS.—A man whistles for three reasons—to keep his courage up, to annoy some one else, or for want of thought.

A man with a night-key may be said to be a very stylish fellow, for he is generally the "latest thing out."

A man may learn wisdom from a postage stamp. It invariably sticks to its legitimate business.

There is not much true happiness in basing one's hopes of future bread and butter on the prospect of getting an office.

No honorable man would pass counterfeit money if he knew it, and the tradesman who throws your half-dollar down hard to catch the ring of it, mechanically doubts your honor or weighs your intelligence.

No wonder young ladies are so strongly in favor of bay windows, for they are such nice harbors at night for little smacks.

Wonder if a glance from a girl's blue eye wouldn't cure a severe case of love sickness.—*Danbury News.*

## GHOST OR NO GHOST.

The celebrated General, Marshal Saxe, having arrived with a part of his army at a village in Germany, where they were to pass the night, proposed sleeping himself in an old castle, which had been long neglected, and was believed by all in the neighborhood to be haunted by spectres, whose nightly yells were often heard by those who dwelt beneath its walls. Marshal Saxe was not the man to be terrified by such reports from taking possession of his destined chamber. He accordingly went to bed at his usual time, but had not been long asleep before he was awakened by the most horrid noise his ears had ever heard, and while he was endeavoring to recollect himself, the door of his chamber opened, and a human figure of very large dimensions appeared at the side of the bed. The Marshal instantly discharged a pistol at the supposed specter, which appeared to strike it, as it fell on the floor; he then rose from his bed and aimed a blow with his saber at the figure, but the blade found a resistance, and shivered in his hand.

At this moment the apparition rose, and beckoned the General to follow. He obeyed the summons, and attended him to the end of a long gallery, where a trap-door opened and they sunk by some machinery into a cavern, which communicated with a subterraneous apartment occupied by a band of coiners, one of whom, clad in complete armor, traversed the castle every night to deter any person from inhabiting it. Thus it appeared that the steel resisted the ball, and shivered the Marshal's sword, but the villain was knocked down by its force, from which however he quickly recovered. Marshal Saxe, with his usual presence of mind, told them who he was, and laid before them the danger of detaining him, when he had a surrounding army who would dig to the center of the earth to find him; but at the same time gave them an assurance that, if they would conduct him back to his chamber, he would never relate the history of that night while he could do them harm.

The coiners paid a ready obedience to his will, and he kept his word with them, until subsequent discovery of their concealment gave him full liberty to relate this extraordinary adventure.

CONGENIAL OCCUPATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.—If a young man believes in "measures, not men," he will embark in the tailoring business.

If the one great object of his life is to make money, he should get a position in the United States Mint.

If he is a punctual sort of a chap, and anxious to be on time, he should put his hands to watchmaking.

If he believes it is the chief end of man to have his business largely felt he will become a hatter.

If he wants to get at the root of a thing he should become a dentist—although if he does he will often find himself looking down in the mouth.

If a man is a bungler as his best, he should become a physician—and then he will have none of his work thrown upon his hands, it is generally buried out of sight you know.

Should he not incline into high living, but prefer a plain board, then the carpenter trade will suit him.

If he is needy and well bred, he will be right at home as a baker.

He shouldn't become a cigar maker, as this will end in smoke.

The young man who enjoys plenty of company, and who is ever ready to scrape acquaintances, will find the barber business a congenial pursuit.

The quickest way for him to ascend to the top round of his calling, is to become a hod carrier.

A very grave young man might flourish as an undertaker.

Don't learn chain making, for no matter how well he may please his customers they will sooner or later get down on your work.

If he would have his word touch the heads of the nation, we know of no way he could sooner accomplish such an object than to make combs.

The young man who would have fruits of his labor brought before the eyes of the people will become an optician.

A man is always sure to have a scent while in the perfumery business.

EDITORS AND NEWSPAPERS.—The Seneca Falls *Reveille*, one of the best conducted village newspapers in the country, strikes the nail square on the head in regard to editors and newspapers when it utters the following:

*It would seem that the most enterprising and hardest working journalists are the most entitled to public favor, yet our observation teaches us that they are the ones who receive the least.* Men who make newspapers must spend much of their lives in performing deeds of gratuity; they must come and go at the beck and call of the people; they must air the people's grievances at their own cost; write up the sorrows and joys of others as well as their own, and ever be ready to espouse the cause and fight the battles of every aggrieved mortal in the land. The hard working editor labors in season and out to please his readers, spends sleepless nights thinking of editorial matter, reads paper after paper, gathering an item here and an item there of the latest news, constantly studying to suit the tastes of a fastidious public, but in the end, we think, gets little thanks for his efforts, and the smallest remuneration for his services. He studies to make his paper readable and acceptable, and if he does so, he deserves success, and should receive the encouragement of the public. When people fail to appreciate the efforts and enterprise of hard working and intelligent journalists they should be deprived of the privilege of reading; and when politicians and political parties underrate or ignore proper and judicious editorial service, they make a grievous mistake. There is not in the whole profession a legitimate worker who does not pay five times over for every favor he receives, and there is no class of men who receive so little compensation for the services as the painstaking and laborious journalists.

NOT VERY FAR BEHIND.—A short time ago an eating match took place at a village in Yorkshire, England, between two men named Gibson and Muggins, which caused a good deal of interest in the

# THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 27, 1877.


ON our first page will be found the larger portion of an address recently delivered in Boston by Benjamin F. Butler, for the benefit of the widow and children of a deceased Irish soldier of the late civil war. It is both interesting and eloquent and will amply repay perusal.

AFTER all, as the Pittsburgh *Post* very pertinently remarks, it was the Democratic party that ordered the troops away from Columbia and New Orleans. That little notice served on Mr. Hayes by the House of Representatives in the Army Appropriation bill, did the business. This should console Ben Wade and Jim Blaine.

WADE HAMPTON visited Charleston last week and made a speech to a delegation of colored men who called on him. Among other things he said: "I stand now precisely where I stood twelve years ago. *I was the first man in America—certainly the first in the South—who advocated the granting of the right to vote to the colored man.*"

EUROPE will soon shake from centre to circumference with the tread of armed legions and the shock of battle. How the map may be changed or history re written by the result of the struggle is, as the Lancaster *Intelligencer* remarks, beyond the power of prophetic ken to discover, but as events are now shaping themselves it looks as though the skill and diplomacy of Russia had effectually guarded against foreign intervention in behalf of the Turk.

OUR next door neighbor must certainly be impressed with the idea that the Ebensburg post-office has gone glimmering, so far at least as he is personally concerned. Else why the following editorial excerpt (copied, of course,) in last week's issue of his paper?

Senator Blaine still adheres to the opinion, shared by a majority of Republicans, that Gov. Packard holds the Governorship of Louisiana by a title as solid as that which seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

IT seems to be conceded in New Orleans that Wayne MacVeagh, of this State, was the controlling spirit of Mr. Hayes' Louisiana Commission. **The best evidence of this is the fact that Packard and his adherents assail him as the author of all their woes.** From the beginning to the end of the negotiations, he distinctly assured Packard and his supporters, in answer to all their threatening and bluster, that let the conclusion of the labors of the commission be what it might, the withdrawal of the troops was a foregone conclusion. **Mr. MacVeagh had the authority of Hayes himself for explicitly saying so, and the result was the complete demoralization of the Packard Legislature and therefore the downfall of his bogus government.**

THE members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Harrisburg, Tuesday, May 1st, at 12 M., to determine upon a time and a place for the meeting of the next State Convention.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, Chairman.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1877.

It will be seen from the above notice that the Democratic State Committee will meet at Harrisburg on next Tuesday, May 1st, for the purposes therein specified. We understand that at the last session of the Legislature the House adopted a resolution granting the use of its hall for holding the convention. We have always believed, for several good and sufficient reasons, that Harrisburg is the proper place for the meeting of State conventions, and trust that the Committee will decide that the coming convention shall be held in that city.

ONLY four weeks ago, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* was terribly shocked because Mr. Hayes had invited that red-handed traitor, Wade Hampton, to visit the White House for the purpose of talking over the difficulties in South Carolina. At that time Forney was ready to head a revolt against Hayes and his Southern policy, but believing, with Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor," he is now enthusiastic in his admiration of Mr. Hayes and the good effects anticipated from his treatment of South Carolina and Louisiana. Listen to him:

Already the clouds are breaking, and the horizon is gilded with bright hopes of a radiant future. The angel of peace now hovering over the field of strife, and the last echoes of passionate warfare are dying on the ear. The people of the north desire nothing better than to assist their southern brethren in the work of reconstruction in which they are engaged. They are ready to contribute capital, labor and every available means to give a new impetus to southern development. In the anticipations of a glorious future of reunited destinies and hopes, they forget everything else but that they are Americans. In that spirit, shoulder to shoulder, they are ready to march with their fellow countrymen under the flag of the Union to new achievements in every field of effort and to share with them the glory of success.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, although he voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President, has never been a Democrat. On the 5th of March, the day on which Mr. Tilden should have been inaugurated, Mr. Adams wrote a letter to him, which has just been published, to express his earnest approbation of his (Tilden's) dignified and patriotic conduct while the partisan work of the electoral commission was going on, as well as since the consummation of the great fraud. Mr. Adams' letter expresses the honest convictions of all fair-minded men in the country, and is a withering rebuke to Hayes and every member of his cabinet. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, March 5, 1877.—*Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York.*—MY DEAR SIR: On this day when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man, hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men, rather by their merits than the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. *I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person however respectable in private life who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history.* NO SUBSEQUENT ACTION, HOWEVER MERITORIOUS, CAN WASH AWAY THE LETTERS OF THAT RECORD.

Very Respectfully Yours,

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

A WEEK AGO to-day, it was decided by Mr. Hayes and his cabinet that the troops, the only prop of Packard's rapidly dissolving government, should be withdrawn from New Orleans. On the same day the Secretary of War issued an order directing the withdrawal to take place on last Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., and the order was carried into effect at the hour specified. No demonstration was made by the people, and perfect quiet and order prevailed throughout the city. When the decision of Hayes and his cabinet was flashed over the wires to New Orleans, Packard and his followers saw in it the fatal "handwriting on the wall," and the wildest consternation prevailed in his Legislature. Gen. McMillan, one of the ablest members of the Packard House, stood not on the order of his leaving, but went straightway to the Nicholls House, and, after making a brief conciliatory speech, was sworn in as a member. Packard called a caucus of his Legislature the same night and implored its members not to desert him, but to "hold the fort." His appeal fell upon listless ears, and on the next day (Saturday last) ex-Gov. Warmouth, the leader of Packard's House, together with more than twenty other members, nearly all colored, deserted the sinking ship and marched to the Nicholls Legislature, where they were received with tumultuous applause. Thus in about twenty-four hours after the action of Mr. Hayes and his cabinet, Packard's Legislature ceased to exist, and Francis T. Nicholls became the acknowledged Governor of Louisiana, with a Democratic Legislature in full sympathy and accord with him. The people of South Carolina and Louisiana have now each a State government which will command their respect and support. No longer will the blighting effects of carper-bag rule impoverish and oppress them, but under their changed condition of affairs peace and prosperity will prevail throughout their borders. We are willing to give Mr. Hayes all the credit he deserves for his Southern policy, although Mr. Tilden would have disposed of South Carolina and Louisiana in less than a week after his inauguration. The only wonder is that under a Republican administration the idea of military rule has been abandoned at all.

The final settlement of the Louisiana question proves one of two things, either that Hayes was not elected President or that Packard is a deeply injured and persecuted man. It never has been and never can be explained how Hayes was entitled to the electoral vote of the State while Packard, who received several hundred more votes than Hayes did, was defeated for Governor, and no human ingenuity can cut the Gordian knot. The entire course of the Louisiana Commission in reference to the pretended claim of Packard not only discredits the title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, but stamps it with indelible fraud.

### *A Matter of Fact.*

In a sermon preached in Brooklyn on Sunday, a clergyman named Justus D. Fulton read a letter which he said was from a doctor of divinity in Louisiana, whose name, "for the doctor's own personal safety," he did not dare to mention. This letter, says the *Intelligencer*, sets forth the horrors of the South in the most appalling colors, contains accounts of the assassination of negroes and white Republicans by the hundreds, and closes as follows: "God only knows what is to become of us if the Nicholls government is recognized, *for there is a firm alliance of the Democrats and Romanists to clear us all out.*" This is a most remarkable declaration for one Christian minister to make and another to give circulation to. The charges of the hostility of the Democratic party to the negro, though exploded, are so often reiterated by those who are in a position to know better, that we might pardon a fanatical preacher for believing them when his bigotry will not allow him to inquire into their truth or falsity. But that the Catholic Church has any purpose to "clear out" the negroes or any interest in so doing is such an outrageous misrepresentation that no one in a position to mislead the public is justified in uttering it. We have the authority of the secretary of the general conference of the colored Methodist Church of this country, that the only two denominations in which the colored man is fully made to feel himself the equal of his brethern in Christ, are the Catholic and the Unitarian. The Catholic treatment of the negro, the energy of that Church among this class, South, the kindness of its treatment of them and the zeal of its mission efforts among them is so great that our informant states that the great body of the freedmen men will be gathered into the Catholic Church. Some 280,000 colored children in the South are now being cared for and educated in Catholic schools and many of the "best girls," to use our informant's language, of the Protestant families, schools and churches are attracted by the superior advantages of Catholic instruction to enter their institutions and associate themselves with the charitable orders of that Church. The gorgeousness of the Catholic ritual, the energy of its missions, the absence of a constant demand upon the negroes for money to carry out the Church objects, and the absence of any color line in its membership, says the authority whom we have quoted, are influences rapidly drawing the colored people of the South into the Catholic Church. In this state of things how silly to speak of a "Democratic and Roman" alliance to clear the negroes out! How much better if the Rev. Fulton and his kind would emulate the Christian energy of the Catholics!—*Bellefonte Watchman, 20th.*

—A correspondent of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, writing from Beech Creek, informs that paper that a family quarrel, which may yet result in the death of a daughter at the hands of her mother, occurred in "The Ridges," a few miles up Marsh creek, Sunday. Mrs. Jacob Walker is known among her neighbors as a "devlish kind of a woman," and seems to be possessed of a decidedly turbulent temper, having frequent unpleasantnesses with the members of her family, but devoting the greater share of her splenetic attentions to Jacob, who is her second husband, frequently driving him from the house. Yesterday, in one of her rageful humors, she attacked him, and made such threatening demonstrations with a butcher-knife as to cause the interference of two of her daughters, one aged about thirteen years and the other a full-grown woman. Upon this the enraged woman turned upon the girls and, being baffled in her murderous attempts by the older one, seized the younger and attempted to cut her throat, inflicting severe gashes, which may yet cause death. The girl succeeded in getting away from her, however, and is still living.

### *A Strange Case.*

HANGED BY THE NECK TILL DEAD—WAS HE GUILTY?

In the vicinity of Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1876, Lizzie Grombacher, a young girl, was most foully outraged and murdered, and her body left in a thicket at the roadside. She was at the time living with her mother, a widow, in the village of Powerstown, near Youngstown, but had previously been at service as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Heasley, residing on the Poland road, a short distance from the village. About nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day stated, she left her mother's house for Mrs. Heasley's, to get some clothing, and in about two hours afterward Richard Stevens, a neighbor, who was passing along the road, went into the thicket for the purpose of cutting a walking stick. In the thick brush, distant from the road about one hundred and fifty yards, he discovered the bruised and bleeding body of the girl. The desperate struggle she had made was plainly shown by the displacement of the leaves, broken and bent bushes, twigs, etc. By these signs she was traced to the fence at the roadside, where blood was seen, and here, doubtless, she was overcome, and ceased to struggle, as from this point to the place where her body lay appearances indicated that she had been dragged. A veil she had worn was twisted about her neck so tightly that it was imbedded in the flesh, her distorted features proving how terribly she had died from strangulation.

The discovery, soon noised about, created the most intense excitement, and the people at once began looking about for the perpetrator of the fiendish deed. The only person known to have seen the girl alive after she left her mother's home, aside from her murderer, was a Mr. Cover, who met her on the road, about two hundred yards from where her body was found. This man also remembered having observed an ill-looking individual, a "tramp" on the road in advance of the girl, and another citizen also recollected having seen the "tramp." Late in the afternoon a man answering the description of the one seen, and giving his name as Charles Sterling, was arrested a few miles from the scene of the murder. He was fully identified, and an examination of his clothing revealed several blood stains. The inquest held upon the body of the girl confirmed the worst suspicion as to the motive or purpose of the murderer. The girl had sacrificed her life in defence of her honor.

The accused, Charles Sterling, was tried at the full term of the court, convicted of murder in the first degree, and Wednesday, March 28, fixed as the time for the execution of the death sentence. Two days previous, however, executive clemency intervened, and at the tearful request of Mrs. Sterling, who believed the condemned man to be her son, a reprieve was granted until April 21. Subsequently, Mrs. Sterling visited the place where the prisoner was confined, when to the surprise of all, the man reprieved from death denied that the woman was his mother. She withdrew from the prison, and shortly after became convinced, though she had previously affirmed to the contrary, that the man for whom she had appealed so successfully was an unknown stranger. Since, efforts have been made by counsel to save the prisoner from the gallows, but without effect. Arrangements for the execution were completed, a scaffold being secured from Cuyahoga county for the sad occasion.

The preparations for the scaffold were made within the sound of Sterling in his cell, and his quick ear has often caught the sound of the hammer, but he has remained stolid. He persisted in denying that his name was Sterling and said nothing would tempt him to reveal his identity. "If I could walk out of here a free man, with a million dollars in my pocket, I would not tell," he said. The general impression is that he is Sterling and that his mother is now a consenting party to his denial. When she entered his cell after the reprieve was granted by Governor Young, last month, it was without the intention of recognizing him, but the maternal instinct was too strong, and the plan to save the family reputation was temporarily defeated.

Friday morning he become desperate, and made a savage effort to escape by knocking down a keeper and breaking through the wooden corridor door with ponderous blows. When threatened with a revolver he exclaimed: "Kill me; that's just what I want."

After being returned to the cell he remained stubborn, refusing to either speak or eat until night, when he took some light refreshment. The last night of the prisoner was spent in solitary communion with himself; the ministers even deserting him. Four keepers sat in the corridor, looking through the iron grating at Sterling, who lay silent and gloomy on the narrow bed. He tossed restlessly about until ten o'clock, not a word escaping his lips. From that hour until six o'clock in the morning he slept. On awakening, he said a minister and his counsel, Mr. Anderson, might be admitted and then relapsed into silence. His last hours were without a sympathetic word from any one.

The vow of silence which the doomed man made has been strictly maintained. He at times communicated with his guards by means of a pencil and paper, and at nine o'clock when his counsel entered the corridor wrote a few sentences to him.

Sterling was sentenced to be hanged between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday. At 10 a. m. Rev. E. T. Nicholson, pastor of the Baptist church, called on Sterling. They had a long talk, in which the prisoner still claimed that he was an innocent man. He said that vindication must be at a higher tribunal. He expressed no preference in regard to religious faith, but trusted only in the future. The last hour of the prisoner was spent in conversation and prayer with his minister. The crowd in the halls was surging for admittance to the enclosure, but until within a few minutes before the hour none were admitted. The anxiety of the moment was extreme. Sterling made a request to be taken up on top of the jail, where he could once before death see out upon the world. His request was granted. A strong guard led him up. At 12:15 p. m., after he came down, he was once more led into his cell, and the death warrant was read to him. A few minutes afterward he was led to the scaffold. Just prior to his coming out the crowd of ticket-holding visitors were admitted into the enclosure, and everything placed in readiness.

At 12:30 o'clock Sterling was led to the scaffold and after prayer was handcuffed, placed on the closed trap, and asked whether he had anything to say. He made a few remarks, insisting that he was innocent, and bid his attorney, who was greatly affected, farewell. He also asked for the brother of the murdered girl and shook hands with him. At exactly 12:45 p. m. the trap was sprung. The noose slipped under his chin and failed to break his neck. After a few minutes of silence he began to clap his hands, kick his feet and moan most pitifully. The spectacle was sickening in the extreme. For at least two minutes these motions and groans were kept up, and it was thirteen minutes before he was pronounced dead. While this scene of horror was transpiring on the scaffold his attorney was being carried into the jail, where he fell upon a bed and wept in the most piteous manner. It took three men to control him. Every few moments he exclaimed, "He's dead! he's dead!" The body was taken down and buried in the potter's field in the afternoon.

After the man had been declared dead, Mr. Anderson, his attorney, stated that at the last moment, in the cell, the prisoner said, "My name is Charles Theodore Sterling. That was my mother who was here."

The current of popular opinion has changed, and the general opinion is that the man who suffered was innocent.

### *A Noble and Heroic Boy.*

An incident connected with the West Pittston disaster deserves mention and remembrance. A boy of twelve years, named Martin Craghan, stood with a young companion on the carriage, waiting to be hoisted up from the mine out of the impending danger, when it flashed upon his mind that a number of workmen had not been warned of the terrible peril they were in. With a noble impulse he resolved to rescue them, if possible, and asked the other boy to go with him. This boy refused and was safely drawn up—and the last who was brought up unscathed.

Martin rushed through the chamber and galleries of the mine alone, to carry the startling news to the imperilled miners. We may guess how he hurried on his errand of mercy, and in what frightened tones he told his story. Then he hurried back to the shaft again, hoping to escape with his life. He waited for the carriage to descend; but the wire rope had melted and the fire was now burning so fiercely above him that all hope of escape in that way (the only outlet) was cut off. He then fled back to the miners again; but experience had taught them the utter hopelessness of escape by the ordinary way, and they had built a barricade in Martin's absence which afforded them a temporary protection from the noxious gases and smoke that were filling the mine. The barrier was solidly built, but upon the defence it afforded them against the smoke and gas depended the only chance that they had to live until the burning shaft was extinguished.

Martin stood at the barrier and begged piteously to be admitted. The few survivors who heard him say the little fellow cried. But to have made a passage way for him would have been death to all. So they were obliged to refuse him. After a little he went quietly away to the stable. He had been promoted to the position of a mule driver only the day before; and now he went to his mule, and there wrote with chalk upon a piece of board the names of those who were dear to him, and then lay down beside his mule to die. His body was found close to that of the poor animal, which, in its death agony, had rolled upon him and wounded his breast with a portion of the harness. So died this little hero in the dark.

It is written, "There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed;" and the story of this brave, tendered-hearted boy in striving to save others from death, alone in the solitude and darkness of his underground prison, finishing his earthly course with the heroism of a martyr, should be told at every fireside in America. The secret of the hard, laborious lives such children lead in the dark places of the earth shall be revealed, and the iniquity that risks such lives for the sake of "keeping down expenses," shall be exposed and execrated. The boy and the men who perished with him have been sacrificed in the dark to a cruel extortion. The light which flamed at Avondale shed a glare upon these death holes that should have compelled a reformation. But a further sacrifice was needed and has been made; and it is every man's business to see that the costly sacrifice is not in vain.—*Scientist.*

EMIGRATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The departure on Thursday last of fifty-four families from Scranton for the far West was the occasion for a demonstration such as has not been witnessed in that city since the stirring scenes characteristic of the civil war, when the "boys" were going to the front. The adieus at the depot were of the most affecting character. No fewer than 500 persons were present to bid the emigrants good-bye, and the scene was a most sorrowful one. Every workingman in the valley who can muster together enough funds to carry him away to the distant farms of the wild West is preparing to leave, and it is expected that before the 1st of May no fewer than five hundred families will have left the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. Those who left on this occasion were of a sober, industrious class, who cannot bear idleness, and who are eager to face privation and poverty in order to win a little home for themselves. Toil has no terrors for them, and they are just the very ones that a community regrets to lose.

It was a touching sight to see the painful partings of the young husband and wife in many cases. One instance in particular was most affecting. A woman with a babe at her breast bade her husband good-bye, and in an agony of grief she leaned her head against the cars and wept bitterly, forgetting the danger to which she was exposed. The train began to move, and but for the timely assistance of a by-stander she and her baby would doubtless have been dragged under the wheels.

The emigrants intend to take up claims of government land in central Nebraska, where General John O'Niell, of Fenian fame, is forming colonies of his countrymen. O'Niell has stirred up a strong feeling in favor of western emigration, and should the members of the colony report satisfactorily thousands of discontented miners will seek their future home on western farms. They are willing to face all the terrors of the west to flee from their present poverty.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Tuesday evening last notices editorially what it calls an honest confession alleged to have been made by Mr. Wayne MacVeigh, a citizen of this State and a member of Mr. Hayes' Louisiana Commission. The paper quoted says:

A letter received in Washington from New Orleans says that Wayne MacVeigh, one of the Louisiana commissioners and a Republican, has expressed the opinion there that he has become satisfied, as the result of his investigations, that Tilden and Hendricks carried Louisiana in November last by a fair and decided majority. Mr. MacVeigh, as a Southern paper remarked upon his advent into that section, "though a son-in-law of Simon Cameron is generally accounted a very respectable man," and we should not at all wonder if he has expressed just such an opinion as he is credited with. To be sure it would be rather a gratuitous opinion for one of Mr. Hayes' commissioners to give utterance to, but Mr. MacVeigh has been known to tell the truth at the expense of some of his party friends; and it is difficult to see how any intelligent man could make the investigation with which he and his associates were charged without arriving at this conclusion. Of course Mr. Evarts' letter bade them beware of investigating the condition of the actual vote cast, but every other question involved depended so immediately upon that one that it was bound to meet them at every step. Willingly or unwillingly, Mr. MacVeigh seems to have investigated it, and he is so well "satisfied" that he has not hesitated to express the opinion that Tilden and Hendricks carried the State. It is only upon this conviction that Mr. MacVeigh's commission can claim any credit for the result of their labors, and we do not wonder that they feel called upon thus to justify it. It remains to be seen whether they will have the courage to publicly express this opinion. If they should have too much regard for Hayes' tender sensibilities or for the strict letter of their instructions to embody it in their official report, they should at least not withhold their conclusions from the public. Their evidence cannot add weight to the overwhelming proofs that the Democratic candidate for President carried Louisiana, but it may lead some bitter partisans to inquire into those proofs, and that once accomplished, the conviction of the Republicans that Hayes was counted in will be far more universal than their acquiescence in his policy.

### *News and Other Notings.*

—Five children of Percival Faust, of Lehigh county, died of scarlet fever within a week.

—Three young ladies were drowned on the 19th in St. Francis river, at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec.

—Peter Goelet, the millionaire, keeps his cow in a fine pasture in the heart of New York city, and his milk costs him $8 a gallon.

—A tramp convicted of outraging a ten-year-old girl, has just been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment by Judge Harding, of Wilkesbarre.

—A great snow storm prevailed in Lombardy and other parts of Italy, on Friday, seriously injuring the silk crop. The loss will reach several millions of dollars.

—The editorial and composing rooms of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* were ruined by fire on Monday morning; also the files of the paper extending back to 1828, and a valuable library.

—The Globe Hotel, near the Centennial Exhibition grounds, and which cost over $200,000, having 1,000 rooms for guests, was sold last Thursday for $3,475. It must be removed before the first of May.

—A New Hampshire man has not given his wife a new dress for seventeen years, and he has been formally declared by a commission to be an irresponsible person, whose miserly habits have become a mania.

—Two strange negroes entered the store of James B. Nichols at Murray Hill, N. C., on Sunday, and murdered the clerk and robbed the store. The negroes were soon afterwards arrested, and it was feared they would be lynched.

—Two steamboats, each 210 feet long, are on their way across the continent, by rail. They were completed in all important particulars, and then taken apart for transportation to San Francisco, where they will be finished.

—Some time ago in Reading, on a dark night when the street lamps were not burning, Mr. Dechert walked into the river and was drowned. His widow now sues the city for $3,000, which is cheap enough for almost any kind of a husband.

—While widow Campbell, of Carbondale, was absent upon a visit to her son, under sentence of death in the Wilkesbarre jail, her house was set on fire and burned by some of the enemies of her son. This is a most detestable and mean revenge.

—Members of Parliament receive no salary and hence the Irish Catholics of England have taken up special collections to give a testimonial to Isaac Butt, M. P., who abandoned a vast legal practice to lead the home rule party in Parliament.

—This time a medal is wanted for the editor of the Winchester (Ky.) *Democrat*, who tells a story about plowing up a coin, 544 years old, in Madison county. A brother editor suggests the shipment of numerous little hatchets to the offender.

—An explosion and inundation at the Trodyrhiw colliery, at Ponty Pridd, Wales, on April 11th, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal forty yards thick. Five men were found alive. Four had wandered to other parts of the mine and it is believed perished.

—A court in Des Moines was occupied a couple of days ago, with a suit between Mrs. Anna Bird and Mrs. Harriet Crow, Mr. Crow and Johnny Crow. The defense was conducted by Mr. Fox, and he and the Bird proved more than a match for the three Crows.

—Mrs. Harriet Patton, sister of Col. Thomas A. Scott, died at Dixon, Illinois, on Tuesday night. She had been with a party in Texas and was on her way home. While there she took cold which developed into pneumonia. Her remains were interred on Friday at Loudon, Franklin county, Pa.

—Crawford county has its little story. Last week the saw in Mr. Luper's mill came in contact with two horse shoes in two different saw logs, demolishing the saw and smashing things generally. A Mr. Sitter remembers of nailing two horse shoes to trees when he was a boy, 22 years ago, and these are supposed to be the ones.

—Information has been received in New York of the murder of Rev. W. Balfe, an aged Moravian missionary, his son and two daughters, at the settlement of Lance, on the coast of Labrador. A large sum of money belonging to the missionaries was stolen. Four Esquimaux, who had been refused rum at the mission, are suspected of the crime.

—Hiram Gulic and wife, residing at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J., celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Sunday last. The couple are aged ninety-seven and ninety-four respectively. They entertained a large number of friends, among whom were many of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

—Mr. William J. Reed, who had charge of the Corliss engine in Machinery Hall at the late Centennial Exposition, and who also superintended the erection of the Rhode Island State Building on the Centennial grounds, died at Providence, R. I., one day last week, from the effects of morphine, which was given him for quinine through the mistake of a druggist.

—Richard S. Conklin, of Brooklyn, followed his wife one day and received unmistakable proofs of her infidelity. Joyous in his discovery, for he wanted to get rid of her, he brought a suit for a divorce, when, to his dismay, the court decided against him, as it was in his power to stop the act of which he complained, and his failure to stop it was connivance at it.

—Colonel Ingersoll recently advertised in Chicago that he would deliver a lecture on "Ghosts." The people who foolishly went to the lecture heard a diatribe against God, the Bible and Christianity, the low vulgarity and daring blasphemy of which were unrelieved by even an attempt at argument. This is the man to whom it said Hayes will give a foreign appointment.

—A frightful accident occurred at the Scranton coal mine Wednesday evening. Levi Thomas, a young English mechanic, endeavored to step aboard the carriage of the elevator, which he evidently thought was in waiting to descend, when he was precipitated into the shaft, striking the bottom 900 feet below. His remains were so mangled as almost to preclude recognition.

—A little girl was abandoned by her relatives in Chicago, after the death of her father, and she was sent to a charitable institution. Within a few days, two aunts a grandfather, and a cousin applied for custody of her, and were so strenuous that they quarrelled violently. They had learned that an insurance policy for $5,000 on the father's life was payable to the child.

—A boy in Cumberland county, Pa., forty years ago lost a shilling that his father had given him to pay his teacher for a school book. Last month the boy, now nearly 50 years old, learned where his old teacher is living, and sent him a letter, detailing all the circumstances connected with the unpaid-for book, and inclosing the amount of the little debt with forty years' interest.

—Two ladies from Indianapolis, aged respectively about 35 and 16 years, and who registered their names as Sarah and Ida May Dill, attempted suicide at the Farmers' Hotel, Cincinnati, on Tuesday night last, with such fatal precision that one of them died soon after being called upon to get up, as per request, at 11 o'clock next morning, and the other was so far gone that no hopes whatever were entertained for her recovery.


# ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.


—Thaddeus Stevens, though not a professor of religion, was virtually the founder of the Baptist church in Lancaster, Pa. Out of respect for his mother, who was a Baptist, he left $1,000 for a Baptist meeting house, provided it was built within a certain time. The stimulus thus given has resulted in a neat and substantial house and a prosperous church, with an energetic and successful pastor.

—The Congregational church in Greenland, N. H., is 170 years old. Its first pastor served 53 years, the second 48—their united pastorate running through more than a century. In all the church had seven pastors, only two of whom were dismissed, and those at their own urgent request. Four died in office, and their remains lie in the burying ground not far from the house of worship.

—A swarm of bees were dislodged from under the clapboards of an old house at Greenfield, Mass., last week after they had been three years there. The removal of the clapboards disclosed a solid mass of honey extending up between the studding seven feet and five inches high, two inches wide and four inches thick. The honey, which was of the very best quality, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds.

—There is on Sixth street, Philadelphia, a cellar lunch and lodging room, kept by an aged African, whose years are uncertain and whose weight is enormous. He says he has not been out of the cellar for sixteen years. His lunch counter is supplied with broken victuals begged about the city, and those who engage lodgings at a cost of ten cents for the night are furnished each with an empty nail keg to sit on, no lying down being permitted.

—A Brooklyn lady was awakened the other night by a movement under her bed. She thought of thieves immediately, but her husband, upon being awakened, said he guessed the noise must be made by the family dog. He reached his hand down to the floor and in a moment felt a warm tongue lapping it. Then he went to sleep and awoke in the morning to find the apartment generally "cleaned out." The lapping was the clever device of a thief.

—Winfield Davidson, school-boy, age sixteen, fell violently in love with a school-girl, also sweet sixteen; both, it is scarcely necessary to say, of Brooklyn. He wrote love notes which she refused to answer. Then Master Winfield took poison in school and was sick at his stomach. He recovered with the aid of a doctor, but lapsing once more into melancholy, again attempted suicide, though without success. We submit that Winfield should not thus be forced to drag out a miserable existence.

—Carson, who shot and killed Mikesell in Oil City, week before last, surrendered himself and is now in jail at Franklin, awaiting trial for murder. He expects to be acquitted, as no man can well be convicted by an American jury for killing a libertine who usurps the place of a husband. And Carson expects to prove that Mikesell not only went to Franklin and other places with Mrs. Carson and registered at the hotel as man and wife, but at the time he shot him he had met the woman to plan an elopement with her.

—The disadvantages of wearing false hair were painfully illustrated at Millersville, Pa., the other day. A boat, in which two young ladies and two young men were passengers, capsized suddenly, and one of the ladies sank out of sight. As she reappeared one of the men grasped her hat, which came off. The lady sank, and on her second appearance fared no better, for this time the frightened youth caught her by her hair, which, being false, came off in his hands, and down she went again. At last, however, she was caught by her real hair and dragged aboard the boat, after having had what may properly be called a hairbreath escape.

—During a thunder storm in the oil regions Friday lightning struck a tank on the Troutman farm, containing 22,000 barrels of oil. The burning oil set fire to two other tanks, and one containing 25,000 barrels was destroyed. The other was extinguished by steam. The burning oil ran down the creek a mile, destroying everything in its course. It was checked by Ralston's dam, which was large enough to hold it and stop further damage. Twelve oil-wells with tanks at the wells, were destroyed. The town of Troutman, consisting of a hotel, two livery-stables, a billiard room and dwelling houses, were destroyed. A pipe line pump station and a number of other buildings were also destroyed. The 47,000 barrels of oil burnt belonged to the United Pipe Line, and will be paid by a pro rata assessment by that line. The loss in the town of Troutman is estimated at $30,000. The loss on the twelve oil-wells is not known.


LIVES AND PROPERTY SA... AT LAST to ad... American Blue O...

This Oil cannot be lit any other Oil and gives... WICK. It will last... other Oil and gives... tion.

... SOLDER KEEPERS and ... ing.

... Sample and AMERICAN BLUE OIL ... S. E. Cor. Girard Ave. and ... April 20, 1877-1y.

LORETTO PROPERTY FOR ... The undersigned desires ... to lease her well known property ... in Loretto borough, Cambria county, ... a full Lot of Ground and a ... modious two story Frame Dwelling House, with ... attached, and all necessary ... in an excellent ... her of choice fruit trees. ... property is in good condition ... to a responsible tenant. ... their particulars address ... Loretto, or MARY ANN ... April 6, 1877.-1m.

TREMAIN'S MANLIUS ... TER contains 50 ... Gypsum, and is the ... AND BEST FERTILIZER ... largely, as it does. ... This Plaster will be delivered ... Blair county, Pa., ... dollars and twenty ... cash must accompany ... will be paid to them. ... der or registered letter, ... possible, so there will be ... the Plaster when needed. ... [4-20-3t.] Arch Spring, Pa.

HOMES in the WEST ... AND HOW TO REACH THEM. ... FOR LOWEST RATES OF FARE ... ble information relative to ... travel to all points West, ... call on or address W. L. ... senger Agent P. & ... High Street, Columbus, Ohio. ... by irresponsible agents or ... compensation addressed to ... will meet with prompt attention, ... tion that can be relied upon.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS ... Sellers Liver Pills ... and Remedy for ... Sick Headaches, and all ... "Seller's Vermifuge, ... exceeded 400 large, ... Wm. Sarver, St. Louis, ... druggists don't keep them, ... R. E. SELLERS & CO., ... SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE.—The first and ... count of F. J. Parrish, ... Bernard Kelly, has been filed in the ... ntary's office of Cambria county, ... presented for the action of the ... first Monday of June, A. D. ... R. McCOLGAN, ... Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, ...

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, ... at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. ... Exchange building, up-stairs, ... ton and Locust streets. ... ness connected with his profession.

# E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

DAY. - - APRIL 27, 1877.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

### e, There, and the Other Place.

e is no question about the quality
& D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy and
Cut.
best judges give the preference to
D. Rinehart's Pittsburgh Navy and
Cut.
g on suckers would probably be
ctive as a temperance hymn than a
ment.
E. C. Christy, formerly of this
, if report be true, about to locate at
e, Ohio.
number of wild ducks were shot on
ons immediately south of town on
morning last.
e woods near Kittaning Point, as well
e mountains south of Altoona, were
e latest arrivals.
e smoking tobaccos have no body.
. 1 Long Cut, made by W. & D. Rine-
Pittsburgh, has strength.
Pittsburgh horse stock in exchange for a
ering wagon, nearly new. Inquire
S. W. Davis, Ebensburg.
will not take long to decide who
the best smoking tobacco if you will
& D. Rinehart's Long Cut.
Sheriff Linton has removed this week
 Esq. Conemaugh to his old home on
street, in Johnstown borough.
e great portion of Smoking Tobaccos on
ket is made from "trashy ure." Not
W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut.
hundred and twenty-five men are
g wood for the Greenwood Furnace
ingdon county. They expect to cut
ords this season.
e may be an Ebensburg ring, as has
en asserted, but the Union school
ard hasn't taken any stock in it since
oody last. Winter term closed, you
know.
e attention of the ladies of Summit-
and vicinity is respectfully invited to
ard of Miss Annie S. Criste, milliner
dressmaker, in our advertising depart-
nt.
friend in need is a friend indeed."
Allcock's Porous Plaster
Allcock is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,
ld be in every family; it only
25 cents a bottle and may save many
ife.
Huntingdon Local *News* says that
Springs, in that county, has six minis-
of the gospel. Two preachers to one
ing them in pretty thickly, ain't
Lindsey?
eighth annual meeting of the Cam-
County Sabbath School Association will
held in this place on Wednesday and
day, May 23d and 24th. A full at-
is looked for.
ople in this community will be sur-
to learn that Col. Wm. K. Piper
ed the honors in the rating line at
ent given by the Sheriff to a jury of
Hollidaysburg on Friday evening
t.
are glad to learn that our esteemed
, Thos. Burchfield, of typograph-
military fame, likewise of Altoona,
been made the happy "parent" of
ty pound boy baby. Good enough—
again.
Lieutenant officer of the law, Constable
Davis, of Johnstown, now upwards of
years of age, was thrown from a
on Monday afternoon and dragged a
distance, but fortunately escaped with
slight bruises.
case of ex-Sheriff Bobb against
Second ward, C. J. Akers, for alleged
publications in the columns of the
*Mirror*, was *nolle prossquied* in the
County Court, on Monday last, on pay-
costs by defendants.
ments had better not find *homes*
Township, Indiana county, if it be
e stated, that Mr. Hugh Holmes, of
ville, recently killed, near his own
e, the largest "catamile" of that kind
seen in the neighborhood.
recent sale of the St. Charles' Hotel,
was set aside by the Court on Tues-
Messrs. Michael Fitzharris, Fred.
A. G. Stuk and A. F. Olmes having
themselves to bid $1,000 more for the
erty than it was knocked down at.
Knott, of Altoona, was injured
wise, on Saturday evening last, by
ught between one of the shafts of
t a board fence. A convenient
to Levi to crawl through would
have been very acceptable about
time.
Altoona lad named Philip Smith
a fence Wednesday evening and
k his arms. If young Smith had
little more on the defensive it is fair
he would not have been forced
kept the off fence-sitve, with all its fear-
ts.
railroad supervising friend at Gal-
Mr. Fred. Ehrenfeld in his breeches
a few days ago and found $100
had been awarded to him by the Pa.
for the best kept and most satis-
section of road along the main line
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.
Prof. O. Barr, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and
Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, are both
favorably mentioned in connection with
Democratic nomination for State Treas-
There was anything in a name the
would *Barr* the treasury if he got a
while the latter would *Schell* out
.
Henry Ward Beecher delivered a
on the "Ministry of Wealth," to a
audience in Altoona on Monday even-
The amount of wealth ministered
him for an hour's talk would, as the
Times aptly observes, minister
wants of many a poor family for six
months to come.
Mrs. Susan Gallagher, of Allegheny
, recently lost two valuable cows by
ing within a short time of each other.—
of them broke its leg in the stable,
not how we failed to learn, and the
other met its life by being swamped or oth-
in a mill-dam, fast in a deep ravine not far
from Mrs. G.'s residence.
The Ebensburg Woolen Company will
manufacture to order on the most lib-
terms, or pay the highest market price
wool that may be brought to their
or gathered by them in wagons soon
after on the road. Also, fulling, card-
dressing, coloring, etc., promptly at-
to, at a great reduction on old rates.
Nothing more than Cap. Jones (whoever
may have been in a quandary like unto the
referred to by the Wilkensburg *Times*
says that the only way that gentle-
can tell Pat. and Jim Doran apart is
that always has a clean shirt on; but
we know, has been married the long-
and of course is not so particularabout
personal appearance.
Col. R. K. Sheridan, photograph artist
this place, will be at the Dexter House,
Cresson Springs, on Monday next, and remain
there for the purpose of taking pictures
from sitting stock for all who call on him
that purpose. Mr. S. is a finished artist,
specimens on exhibition at his rooms in this
place amply testify, and we can there-
fore commend him to the patronage of all
who desire to have their pictures taken true
to life.
Messrs. J. & H. Swank, M. W. Keim
and Samuel Young, all of Johnstown, were
surprised Wednesday morning by
finding a letter containing thirty dol-
lars and five dollars respectively.
The letters, which were all in the same
hand, evidently that of a lady, merely
informed the receivers that the money en-
closed to them and that they should
not say a word about it—the latter of which they
took to heart with a vengeance. A case of conscience,
we take it.
Miss Kane, a thirteen-year-old daughter
of Mr. Kane, residing at East Conemaugh,
had her right leg severed a couple of years ago
by the railroad, had her left leg caught and
mangled between the dead-woods of
the tracks, about 9 o'clock on Wednes-
day last, that the injured limb had
to be amputated about four inches below the
knee. The youthful victim of this sad mis-
hap was standing on one of the bumpers en-
gaged in toting a basket with coal when the
accident occurred.

—Judge Orvis, of Centre county, we see it stated, is to preside at the adjourned session of Court to be held here in the third week of June. This because Judge Dean is interested either as counsel or as a party to most of the cases set down for trial on that occasion.

—Our old friend Michael Dunegan, (not Donahue, as the *Standard* has it,) although with having walked from St. Augustine to Hollidaysburg, on Thursday last, and returning home on "shank's mare" the day after. The distance between the two points is about twenty-four miles, but Mr. Dunegan may have "cut across lots," so to speak.

—An old rat in Gaysport, recently bereft of an entire litter of kittens, took forcible possession of five little chickens and has "held the fort" against the mother hen ever since. The tiny chicks, as we learn from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, appear to like their new mother, as they get on her back, creep under her, and otherwise manifest their confidence and affection. Truth to tell, it seems to be *gay sport* for all concerned except the hen that did the hatching.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* tells of an old resident of Conemaugh borough, now in his eighty-eighth year, a day laborer at the C. I. Co.'s works, who is the father of twenty-three children, nearly all of whom are still living, and the grandfather of forty-two children. One of his daughters, who resides with her husband in Massachusetts, counts up as her progeny no less than nine boys and six girls. This venerable gentleman is as spry on his feet as the average man of forty, and he bids fair to live for many years to come.

—We got a peep at Francis Murphy, the great temperance agitator, the other day, and must say that he is a fine, portly looking gentleman, bordering on fifty years of age, and somewhat larger and perhaps a little better looking than ourself, (see Altoona *Tribune* of April 11th,) which, of course, is saying a great deal for his manly beauty. (How's that for modesty?) It is evident, however, from his appearance that he has been, as he admits himself, one of the "b'hoys" in his time, and for a good long time too.

—A gentleman claiming to be cognizant of the fact informs the Hollidaysburg *Standard* that the railroad tie immediately at the spot where McKim murdered Norcross, more than twenty years ago, is always marked on the end with a cross. When the tie rots and is thrown away, the new one put in its place is marked with a cross by the workmen, and such has been the custom ever since the occurrence of the bloody tragedy. The scene of this cold-blooded murder is located about two miles this side of Altoona.

—We saw him standing in a crowd, a comely youth and fair; there was brightness in his eye and glory in his hair. We saw his comrades gaze upon him, those who stood behind, before, and we felt the great attraction was the splendid suit he wore, which we need scarce tell our readers, who have heard the story o'er and o'er, was bought for cash, the lowest figures, at Godfrey Wolff's big store, which it is always well to bear in mind is next door above the post-office, on Twelfth street, Altoona.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that Mr. Hugh Johnston, of Gaysport, while fishing with hook and line in the Conemaugh river, a few days ago, got a bite after considerable nibbling, and on pulling out found his prize to be an old stone jug, into the mouth of which his line extended, the bait and hook being evidently held by some living creature inside. On breaking the jug he was surprised to find a large catfish, which had evidently selected the jug as a home when a little codger and kept possession until his house had become his prison.

—There are nine things that will make a man mad, but one is enough when his wife tells him that he can't have any dinner because she couldn't get the wash-boiler off the stove in time, or that she has been, gone and bought a lot of goods at some other store when everybody else knows and she ought to know that money can invariably be saved and domestic happiness insured by dealing exclusively with Myers & Lloyd, who keep nearly everything that anybody needs and always sell at prices which never have been and never can be undersold in Cambria county.

—A friend in need (of wearing apparel) is a friend indeed (to himself) if he "goes for" Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and goes away from it with a bran splinter new suit of clothes, of which, from personal observation made a few days ago, we can truthfully say that Mr. M. has an abundant and beautiful stock. It is wonderful indeed how small a sum of money will buy a tip-top outfit nowadays, but it is not at all wonderful that so many go to Star Clothing Hall to buy said outfits, for well they know that such goods at such low prices as are not to be found elsewhere.

—A train of sixty-four cars containing agricultural implements will pass over the Pa. R. R. to-day, but just when it will reach the several points along the main line in this county we are unable to say. The train is to be run on National Line schedule and the cars will be handsomely decorated. The implements consist of reapers, mowers, corn-planters, etc., and the moving panorama promises to be a sight well worth seeing. Our guess is that this unique train is destined for the Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia, which is to be opened as already noticed in these columns, on May 10th. See fourth page of this issue for further facts relative thereto.

—An East Ward lad named John Davis made a narrow escape from serious if not fatal injury on Wednesday forenoon, in consequence of a horse on which he was mounted becoming frightened at a sack of flour which was being put upon his back at the store of Pryce, Baxter & Co., in this place. As it was, the lad was hustled about a good deal in consequence of one of his feet being held fast by the saddle, which had turned under him, but eventually dropped to the ground without receiving any injury worth talking about. The horse then scampered off at a rapid gait, but was soon caught and held until the boy remounted and made a new start.

—Although the FREEMAN has many warm friends in and about Chest Springs, and although a postal card costs only one cent, we are forced to accept a very meager account, gathered from parties unable to give particulars, of the destruction by fire, on Sunday evening last, of a barn, with all its contents, including three horses and one or more pigs, and perhaps other live stock, owned by a resident of that vicinity named Maloy, the devastation, if we are rightly informed, having been caused by some neighbors' children igniting matches while playing in the barn. Being without direct information, we cannot vouch for all the facts above given, nor can we give the amount of the loss sustained or the insurance, if any, on the property destroyed.

—We are sorry to learn of the death, on Monday last, after only two days' illness, of the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Null, of Allegheny township, aged about 69 years. The deceased, it is true indeed to say, was a most excellent lady, greatly beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends, among the latter of whom may be classed all who had the pleasure of knowing her. As an evidence of the respect entertained for the deceased lady a gentleman well acquainted with her remarked to us, in speaking of her death, that she was one of the best women he even knew, and that her step children, among whom may be mentioned James Null, Esq., of Carrolltown, loved her and were beloved by her in return fully as much as if she was their own natural mother. May her soul rest in peace.

—John Kelly, a flagman on the First Union Line freight east on Sunday night last was found in an insensible condition in the Pa. R. R. tunnel at Gallitzin soon after his train had passed through, and close examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured, and from the wound thus inflicted his brains were rapidly oozing. Supervisor Ehrenfeld at once summoned Dr. Fay, the Company's physician, from Altoona, who promptly attended to his wounds, but had no hopes whatever for his recovery. His injuries are supposed to have been caused by falling from the train while passing over the decks. The unfortunate young man, who is said to be the only support of an aged and helpless father, was taken to his home at Kearney's station, Westmoreland county, where he died on Monday.

—In the absence of his counsel, F. P. Tierney, Esq., a man named John McCune was called on several times in succession in the Blair county Court, on Tuesday last, to answer the charge of bigamy, and finally arose to his feet and said that there was no use in wasting time, as he would plead guilty. On being asked if he had anything to say in mitigation of his sentence he replied as follows: "I have nothing to say. I did wrong and am sorry for it, and I hope I'll never be taken in the same way again, and I don't think I shall. That is all I have to say." Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution, and to undergo separate and solitary confinement for one year in the Western Penitentiary. In the same Court, on the same day, Basil Moore plead guilty to larceny and received a like sentence, less $99 as to the fine.

—On Monday afternoon last about half-past 4 o'clock a three-year old son of Mr. James Kelly, of Cambria borough, while playing on the track in front of his father's residence was knocked down, run over and had both of his legs taken off by a dummy engine on the narrow guage road leading from the mill coal mines to the Cambria Steel and Iron Works. His left leg was subsequently amputated by Dr. W. B. Lowman, who intended to perform a like operation on the other leg as soon as the child rallied, if rally he could, but that time never came, the little unfortunate gradually sinking until about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when he was called to a better and brighter world. The innocent victim of this shocking accident, for which the boy in charge of the engine is thought by some to be carelessly if not culpably responsible, was said to have been a very bright and intelligent child for his age, but not for that reason alone can the great grief of the sadly bereaved parents be better imagined than described.

—An Italian miner from Millwood, Westmoreland county, paid a visit to a friend named John Now, in Cambria borough, on Saturday last, and after "doing" the Cambria Works and other places of interest, to say nothing of the imbibition of sundry mugs of beer, retired to rest somewhere towards the "wee, sma' hours," after having first as a matter of economy placed a lighted cigar on a chair near his bed, upon which he subsequently piled his wearing apparel. So far so good, but the I. M. aforesaid had not been long ensconced under the "kivers" when, awakening from his slumbers, he began to "smell a smell" and realized the fact that his habiliments were on fire. He gave the alarm forthwith and the other inmates of the house rushed promptly to the scene, where the startling discovery was soon made that not only his pants and vest had been ruined by the fire, but that $246 in greenbacks had been, as the *Tribune* remarks, literally reduced to white ashes. As the dismayed owner of the property which had been but was not had only forty-seven cents in coin left, the boarders in the house raised a collection to buy him a new outfit and pay his fare home, and on Monday he departed a wiser, it is to be hoped, if a much poorer man.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?—It is important that you purchase tickets by the route compelling you to make the fewest changes of cars, and by which there are no omnibus transfers between depots in the large cities. The principal connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, is the system of roads familiarly known to the public as the "*Panhandle Route.*" Its trains run through, without detention, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville, where prompt connections are made for all points South; from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, where through express trains are in waiting in the Union Depot to take passengers to all points in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and the Northwest. The only line running through trains from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, crossing the Mississippi river on the largest and finest steel bridge in the world, and making direct connections in the New Union Depot with the great through lines for all points in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and Texas. Trains are all equipped with the Safety Air Brake; the cars are comfortable, and the road in first-class condition. Your tickets west of Pittsburgh should read over "*Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.*" [3 30.-9t.]

IS THERE ANYTHING IN DREAMS?—A Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Mirror*, writing under date of April 18th, answers the above question in the affirmative as follows:

Reading a story in yesterday's *Mirror* from *Harper*, "A Strange Dream," brings to mind a similar one related to me some time ago by a former resident of this town, now deceased. I met him on the bridge, when he asked me if I thought there was anything in dreams. Then he related the following: He dreamed he was walking on the bank of a very wide river; when he came to an old house he turned off and went up a high mountain, and when about half way up he came to a flat spot, where there was a large rock, and beyond the rock were eleven wild turkeys. He then woke up and found that it was a dream. Some five years after he had bus ness in the Cove, and, as he had to travel on foot he took the near cut by way of the reservoir, past Kephart's old pottery, and then over Cove mountain, a route he had never traveled before. When passing along the bank of the reservoir, by the old pottery works, and up the mountain, everything seemed familiar and he began to realize it was the same ground he had passed over five years before in a dream, but what puzzled him the most was, when he reached the flat and the big rock, to see the eleven wild turkeys scratching among the leaves.

THOUSANDS OF AFFIDAVITS.—Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn *all* physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

REV. CYRUS JEFFREYS, a gentleman who at one time, if we mistake not, resided in White township, this county, but who now lives in Centre county, is a rather remarkable personage, if we may judge from what the Osceola *Rereille* says about him when it tells us that he has cleared no less than twelve farms, built twelve houses and twelve barns and planted twelve orchards. To this is added the business of cabinet-making, mill-wrighting, lumbering, plumbing, graining and glazing. Professionally he is known as teacher, preacher, doctor, editor, author, novelist and historian. Besides all these strings to his kite, "he is an accomplished artist, having few equals in house, sign, landscape and portrait painting." He also served in the Legislature of Indiana, was engaged in commercial pursuits, manufactured patent medicine and organized and established a new denominational Church. In his younger days he was an active sportsman, a "brag shot" and a successful fisherman. And he still lives.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as a sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a 75 cent Bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

—Our Washington correspondent has "gone back" on us this week.

A SAD DEATH.—From Sunday's issue of the Altoona *Globe* we copy the following particulars of the shocking death of Mr. Alex. Mills, son of Capt. David Mills, a former much esteemed citizen of this place, but now and for many years past a resident of Gallitzin, where he has long filled the office of postmaster:

The many friends of Alex. Mills were startled and pained to learn yesterday morning that he had died very suddenly about six o'clock. He was in excellent health the day previous and exhibited no symptoms of the near approach of the dread hour of death. The circumstance of his decease seemed to demand an investigation, hence Coroner Humes summoned a jury, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Stonebraker, John Hickey, Capt. Robert Johnson, Major R. J. Crozier, William Lytle and T. A. Durbin, and held an inquest, the jury sitting at the St. Charles hotel at ten o'clock, adjourning at twelve until two, and finally concluding its investigations at half-past four. The result was a verdict as follows: "The deceased came to his death from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by his own hands, and the jury is also of the opinion that the life of the deceased might have been saved but for the negligence of the persons in whose charge he was found." The verdict was signed by all the jurymen except T. A. Durbin, Esq., who refused because he claimed that there was no negligence on the part of any person, as shown by the evidence. From the best information obtainable the following are the facts of the case: Mr. Mills was, until within the past ten days, employed as a bar-tender at the St. Charles hotel. During the ten days mentioned he indulged to a perhaps too great extent in the use of intoxicating liquors, thereby prostrating his nervous system and producing a melancholy state of mind. Some time during Friday he went to the drug store of Mr. George A. Beckley, on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, and purchased one and a half ounces of laudanum and a small vial of perfumery. As he was apparently perfectly sober at the time he entered the drug store, Mr. Beckley, of course, sold him the fatal drug without any hesitation, as he had no reason to suspect that it would be put to any improper use. Besides, it is further stated that Alex. had used the drug many times before purely as a means of relief from a condition to which he was at intervals subject. About mid-day he called at the Brant House and requested Mr. Will Schenk to write two letters for him, one to his father and another to a lady friend. Will replied by saying that his brother John had better do the writing, as he and Alex. were more intimately acquainted, but John not being present Alex. commenced to write himself, but made only one or two letters on the paper and then abandoned the idea of writing, saying he guessed he had "too much on," and he would put it off until to-morrow; that it would be too late to-day either of them would hear from him. Subsequently, it seems, Alex. crossed to the East side and wandered up Ninth avenue, stopping at a house kept by Mrs. Speakman. He asked permission to go up stairs and lie down to sleep. Permission was granted him and he at once retired, requesting the person who showed him to the room to lock the door and call him at eight o'clock in the evening. At that hour the room was entered and an effort made to awaken him, but without success.—From that time until after midnight the room was visited by different persons, both inmates of the house and others, but all efforts to arouse him from the deep sleep into which he had fallen proved of no avail. Between twelve and one o'clock a physician was sent for, but did not come. Some time after one o'clock word was sent to the St. Charles and on advice of Dr. Fitzpatrick he commenced on the hunt of another physician, but failed to obtain one. A half hour later persons intimately acquainted with deceased succeeded in removing him to his room at the St. Charles hotel. After lying down again he appeared to be all right, apparently resting easily and having no pain. His room was visited from time to time during the morning hours and he seemed to be sleeping. Between the hours of five and six o'clock his room was again entered and it was found that life was extinct. The bottle which contained the laudanum was found behind a trunk in the room he occupied at Mrs. Speakman's and the vial of perfumery mentioned before was found in his coat pocket. These facts, together with the testimony of Drs. Ross, Row and Christy, settled the conviction in the minds of the jurymen as to the cause of his taking off. There can be no doubt that if prompt action had been taken at eight o'clock, when his critical condition was first discovered, his life could have been saved. During yesterday the face of the deceased was gazed upon by many who knew him well while living and who sincerely regretted the sudden death of generous hearted, noble-minded Alex. Mills. In the evening, on the Mail train, his remains were taken to Gallitzin, where his parents reside for interment. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—"The Prussian Chancellor" is the title of the leading article in THE CATHOLIC WORLD for May; and certainly there is no more interesting political character in these days than Prince Bismarck. His recently-announced retirement only adds zest to the eager curiosity with which one reads this brilliant and powerful sketch of a man who may be truly said to have changed the face of the world, and whose career is far from being ended. Herein is condensed the history of a strange, ever a startling, career, in which there are lights to relieve the shadows, as the writer has not forgotten to note. The article is a sequel to "The Russian Chancellor," which appeared in the March number, and attracted such wide and deserved attention.

"Up the Nile" ends happily, and "The Letters of a Young Irishwoman," which have elicited such varied and contradictory comment from critics, are at last unmuzzled to the end in the next number. "Six Sunny Months" continue as brightly and pleasantly as ever. "Nanette" is a really skillfully-constructed story, with a subtle, sarcastic tinge, showing, as it were, between the lines. Short as it is (and none the worse for its shortness), it brings vividly before us a strong and true picture of those, to us impossible days of Louis XV. in France. "The Lepers of Tracade" is a painfully interesting article. It is startling to find lepers at our doors, so to say, in these days. Another article of painful though pleasing interest is that on the French clergy during the late war in France. The story of the young girls sacrificing devotion of these noble men, who were the last to think themselves noble, draws tears from the eyes. And when we say men, we should include women: for the Sisters of Charity and other sisters shared the glory that all the world concedes to the clergy and religious of France during the awful campaign that fell upon their country. "De Vere's *Mary Tudor*" continues, and ends the examination of a really great and much neglected drama. "The Testimony of the Catacombs" is full of learning and instruction, brought to the level of any ordinary intelligence.

To lovers of poetry the gem of the number will be the latest instalment of Mr. I. W. Parson's admirable translation of Dante. THE CATHOLIC WORLD is happy in being the medium of an English rendering of his thoughts that the great poet could not himself but admire. Two May Carols from Aubrey de Vere, together with a very graceful poem entitled "May Flowers," and a beautiful sonnet, complete the poetical contributions to the present number. There is other matter of general interest in which is included an unusually large and "spicy" number of literary criticisms.

TROUBLESOME CHRONIC DISEASES.—There are multitudes of Chronic diseases which beset and afflict hundreds of our readers, which in a vast majority of cases, are easily within the reach of cure. The class embraces so many maladies that it were tedious as well as useless to name most of them—Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Old and Stubborn Ulcers and Fever Sores; Neuralgia, Head-aches, Contracted Limbs, all, or most of which are, by proper treatment, curable. Consumption, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles and Fistula make up another class, equally remediable under the improved methods of medicine, which deep research into its hidden powers have brought to light. Dr. Keyser of 120 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, has investigated these diseases as well as other obscure chronic affections, which has enabled him to promise a cure whenever a cure is at all possible; his office is easily reached, and persons desiring to consult him, can take the morning cars, in most cases, and return home the same day. Dr. Keyser is the proprietor of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, the great remedy for Consumption, now sold in pint bottles, at $1 each.


BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

—AT—

*EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.*

We have purchased at the late auction sales in the East, several large lots of Black and Colored Silks, which we are now offering at lower prices than ever before. The Black Silks are of the best Lyons make, and are guaranteed to wear and give satisfaction, while the Colored Silks comprise all the new shades of the season.

HUGUS & HACKE,

*Fifth Ave. and Market Street,*

Pittsburgh, Pa.


ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of AUGUSTINE GLASS, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Augustine Glass, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.

MARGARET GLASS, Administratrix.

Munster Twp., April 27, 1877.-6t.*

### OBITUARY.

MILLS.—Died, in Altoona, on Saturday, April 21, 1877, ALEXANDER MILLS, aged 29 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The subject of the above notice was a son of Capt. David Mills, of Gallitzin, a veteran soldier of the Mexican war, who served under Scott from the taking of Vera Cruz to the surrender of the capitol and the close of the war, ever at his post in the intervening battles of Cerra Gorda, Jallapa and Chepultepec.

When the stars and stripes were hauled down from Fort Sumpter, the Captain's bosom heaved with indignation, and when the call was made by his country for support, the Captain was once more ready for the tented field. He raised a company of mountaineers, and taking with him his only sons, Albert and Alexander, he hurried to the front, where they engaged in many a hard-fought battle. Since the close of the war the Captain has filled the office of postmaster at Gallitzin, where "Aleck" was the idol of the household, welcomed and highly respected by all his acquaintances for his noble qualities of mind and heart. The report current on Saturday morning of his sudden demise was therefore received by all with sincere sorrow and heartfelt sympathy. His remains were buried in the cemetery on Tunnelhill on Monday last, and were followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people that ever attended a funeral in this vicinity. He was buried with the honors of war by a delegation of the Latta Guard, of Altoona, and many of his comrade soldiers in this place.

Whatever faults a sinful and corrupt world would wish to heap upon the character of the deceased whilst living, we now ask the charity of its silence. "Let the dead past bury its dead," and let his virtues only be remembered. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is rendered to the bereaved parents, who weep bitter tears for their son. F. J. P.

Gallitzin, April 24, 1877.

KANE.—Died, in Carroll township, on Saturday, April 21, 1877, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of CHARLES KANE, aged 38 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The illness of the deceased was of a character such as to defy the skill and judgment of her physicians, and can scarcely be said to be classified under any known form of disease. In the death of this estimable lady her husband and family meet with an irreparable loss and the community is bereft of one of the most exemplary and charitable of its members, while last but worst, seven children are left orphans and motherless. Of the virtues and goodness of the deceased it is scarcely necessary to speak, as her many kind and neighborly acts will long be remembered by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. Removed as she was from earth after a brief illness and in the very prime and vigor of womanhood, and summoned as she was from a pleasant and happy home and from the presence of a fond husband and loving children, it is hard under the circumstances to utter a word of consolation which would really console the stricken ones who are left to mourn her early and much lamented death. Yet it is the sincere expression of the entire community that those who mourn for a faithful wife and a true mother have the heartfelt sympathy of all who knew her in life.

Peace to her soul and comfort to the wifeless and motherless stricken ones, is the sincere prayer of all. J. C. E.

NOTICE.—The account of Joseph Criste, Committee of Alexander Donaldson, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1877. B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, April 12, 1877.


ANNIE S. CRISTE,

OF SUMMITVILLE,

Has just opened a MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT and is in receipt of an elegant new stock of HATS and BONNETS of the latest styles and textures. Straw Hats shaped over on shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. Call and see.

Summit, April 27, 1877.-3*

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.


CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

And now, April 3d, 1877, it is ordered that the Jury Commissioners draw from the wheel the names of thirty-six persons to serve as Traverse Jurors at an adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to be held on the week commencing on the third Monday of June next, 1877, and that the proper venire for summoning of the jurors so drawn be issued to the Sheriff of said county. By the Court.

And now, 3d April, it is ordered that the Trial List for adjourned term commencing 3d Monday of June next, be made up of cases in which the President Judge is disqualified, and such other cases in addition, not to exceed *ten*, as may be put down by counsel for trial during said week, the ten cases to be made up by the Prothonotary selecting the oldest from those put down.

By the Court.

Attest—B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP ROAD DEPARTMENT for the year ending April 9, 1877:

CHRISTOPHER ROBINE, Supervisor, DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To am't of duplicate | $729 58 |
| " " unseated land tax | 150.00 |
| " " cash rem'ng in hands of Supervisor | 21.09 |
| Total | $901.22 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By am't of orders redeemed | $204.67 |
| " 72½ days labor as Supervisor, at $1 50 per day | 108 37 |
| " 49 days' horse and cart hire at $2 00 per day | 98 00 |
| " am't cash paid for work | 258.81 |
| " " taxes worked on duplicate | 374.59 |
| " " extra work for snow shoveling | 11.93 |
| " " exonerations | 16 31 |
| Percentage on $270 53 at 5 per cent. | 13.53 |
| To am't of order due Supervisor | 185.02 |
| | $1,086 24 $1,086.24 |

JOSEPH ITEL, Supervisor, DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To am't of duplicate | $477.77 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By 81½ days labor as Supervisor | $122 25 |
| " exonerations | 7.24 |
| " taxes returned | 5.00 |
| " cash paid for lumber, etc. | 12 39 |
| " am't of taxes worked on duplicate | 464.53 |
| To am't of order due supervisor | 134.64 |
| | $611.41 $611.41 |

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify this to be a correct statement of the accounts above mentioned.

JAMES ITEL,
C. A. McGONIGLE, } Auditors.
JAMES NOON,

Attest—JACOB BURGOON, Tp. Clerk. [4-27.-3t.]

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick Township for the year ending April 9, 1877:

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | $307 80 |
| " cash tax on unseated land | 76.54 |
| | $384.34 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount of work done on road | $290 62 |
| " " paid S. Adams | 20 00 |
| " " orders paid | 22 76 |
| " services as Supervisor | 47 95 |
| " lost tax | 58 |
| " time for swearing into office | 1.50—383.40 |
| Balance due Twp | 94 |

SIMON ADAMS, Supervisor, DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | $325 33 |
| " " cash from L. Edwards | 24 |
| " " cash from P. Wagner | 20 00 |
| | $345.57 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount work done on road | $325.33 |
| " services as Supervisor | 61.50 |
| " use of house | 1.00—387.83 |
| Balance due S. Adams | $ 42.26 |

AMOUNT OF ORDERS ISSUED FOR THE YEAR 1877:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—James H. White, Auditor | 3 00 |
| No. 2.—Samuel George, Auditor | 1.50 |
| No. 3.—John Cameron, Auditor | 3.25 |
| No. 4.—William Selders, Clerk | 5.40 |
| | $13.15 |

Done this 9th day of April, 1877.

SAMUEL GEORGE,
JAMES H. WHITE, } Auditors.
JOHN CAMERON,

Attest—WILLIAM SELDERS, Clerk.

FOR SALE—The whole or half interest in a GRIST AND SAW MILL property, situate one mile south of Ebensburg. The property consists of 130 acres of land, about 50 of which are cleared, a Grist Mill with three run of stone and all the necessary machinery for making good work, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. The Grist Mill has a good share of custom work. Will be sold at private sale at a very low price and on the most reasonable payments. Possession given immediately. W. H. SECHLER.

Ebensburg, April 20, 1877.


THE PEOPLE'S

# CHEAP STORE

## IN CARROLLTOWN!

## New Stock Spring Goods

JUST RECEIVED AND TO BE SOLD AT ONLY 5 PER CENT. PROFIT.

## S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.

Take pleasure in announcing to the people of Northern Cambria and parts adjacent that they have just opened a large Mercantile Establishment

In the Hotel Building recently occupied by Mr. D. Egar, in Carrolltown,

And that they not only pledge themselves, but are prepared to prove beyond question, that they can and will sell

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps,**

**BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS,**

*And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Country Store, at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER than the same quality of goods can be bought elsewhere.*

**THIS IS NO HUMBUG OR CATCH-PENNY PROPOSITION,**

**BUT A VERITABLE FACT,**

AS ALL MUST ADMIT AFTER READING THE FOLLOWING

## LIST OF PRICES!

Which the public may rest assured will be maintained at the same rate of reduction for all time to come:

**Dry Goods, &c.**

Best Prints..... 6c. p. y.
" Ginghams 6 to 9c.
" Unbleached Muslins... 5 to 9c
" Bleach'd mus. 5 to 10c
" Ticking.....11 to 18c
" Drilling.....9 to 12c
" K y Jeans..10 to 15
" Cottonad's.12 to 20c
" Duck .....12 to 16c.
Table Linen.....25 to 45c
Shawls.....$1 00 to $7 00
Skirts.....35c. and up
Canton Flnel Skirts..90c

**Dress Goods.**

Alpacas (all col's) 21c. up.
Cashmeres " 25 to 45c.
Plaids.....10 to 12c.
Silk and Wool " 25c.
Sponge (best)..35c. up

A full line of Ladies' and Gent's Furnish'g Goods at BOTTOM PRICES.

A complete stock of

### SOME JAPANESE USAGES.

The sovereign remedy for ailments is shampooing, and he who inherits the trade is blinded in his childhood for the sake of modesty. Shampooers are in constant demand; at almost every corner one is met, feeling his way by the aid of a long staff, and blowing the whistle that designates has avocation. The women have graceful, modest bearing; in public never forward. In marriage they shave the eyebrows and stain the teeth as a tribute to the husband's honor.

Among the better classes great care is taken in the education of women, and time, pains, and patience are expended upon music. History, romance, and instructive facts are imparted by traditionary poetry that is sung to the accompaniment of the samisen, an instrument not unlike the banjo, but with a square body. The vocalization is harsh and disagreeable.

Crime is speedily and severely rebuked. The capital punishments are hari-kari, beheading, and, for parricide and the greater offences, crucifixion. The hari-kari has been much modified of late; it is reserved for State offenders, to whom consideration is due, but death demanded. Ordinarily the exception takes place in the temple or at the palace of some Daimio, who is ordered to superintend the ceremony. A friend or second is selected, who stands by the offender with a drawn sword, the katana; a salver is offered the principal in which lies the knife for disemboweling, and as he seizes it the second cleaves off his head at a blow. This is a human modification of the method requiring the principal to cut into his abdomen before decapitation. This form, without interposition of a second, is quite pupular as a method of seeking death when overpowered by grief for a lost friend or patron, or to oppose a sea of troubles. Beheading melefactors is done by a State agent who has distinguished himself in military life The victim is bound in a kneeling posture and the executioner, standing behind delivers a blow with the sword that severs the head. This is then exposed on a crossbeam by the roadside. In crucifixion, the culprit is bound to a cross with thongs, and after a prescribed time for agonized exposure, life is tapped with spears. The Lokaido, the great thoroughfare of Japan, is thus ornamented with trophies of justice to terrify the ill-disposed and to assure the upright.

Sword making is considered an honorable occupation, and a connoisseur of blades can identify the handiwork of a celebrated maker with the certainty with which some of us recognize the painting of an old master. To fashion clothes, make sandals and household utensils is ignoble and confined to the Etas, a proscribed class. —*F. P. Anderson's "Round the World" in Six Months.*

THE BRICKS OF EGYPT.—The bricks of Egypt are still made of Nile mud, with an admixture of lime, straw and ashes, which are now burnt in kilns. An excellent lime is made of crushed stones, shells, &c., put in alternate layers with wood and bramble to the size of a small room This is set on fire, and care taken that the wind shall not blow *into* the pile.

In many parts the poor peasantry make bricks with clay and straw, and dry them in the sun, cementing the brickwork with mud. It is plain that it would not be difficult to "dig through" a wall of this description (Matt. vi. 19-20.)

The Arab builders are as idle and indolent as most of their countrymen, and you may see three fellows *sit* at their work, wherever they get the chance. But perhaps, like the steel of Damascus, the slowness of the process renders the work the more durable and perfect Solomon's Temple was forty-six years in building, and of this sacred edifice, of which the Lord Himself was the architect, it is not too much to suppose that of all that was best and most beautiful in material and work, nothing was wanting. And yet scarce a stone remains of this Divinely-designed work, while buildings executed ages before, still reveal to us the treasures of history and their evidence of truth. How much do we owe those ancient builders? If their work had been less exact and solid, those records engraved on the old walls, which unfold a new world of knowledge to the Bible student, would have been wrought in vain.—*Parish Magazine.*

SEED POTATOES.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* maintains the doctrine that the *sprouted potatoes* are quite as good for planting as any other, and generally better in producing earlier crops. He makes this statement: "I have taken the sprouts from the early rose potatoes, that were barrelled through the winter tor seed, broken them off, and planted in drills at the same time I did the potato, and have invariably got good-sized eating potatoes about ten days to two weeks earlier from the sprouts than from the potato seed. In fact, last season, those from the sprouts (White sprouts) were ahead of the potato bug, while the next were covered with them. This I have done several years in succession, with the same result."

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and slice three or four oranges, and lay in a pudding dish, with one-third cup of sugar; make a custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, and one spoonful of corn-starch, one third cup of sugar; when cold pour over the oranges; beat the whites of three eggs and one-third cup of pulverized sugar to a stiff froth and pour over; put in the oven a few minutes to brown. To be eaten when cold.


# WAR DECLARED
AGAINST
# HIGH PRICES!

*We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our*

## LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW **SPRING GOODS**

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING FOR CASH!

*The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.*

PRYCE, BAXTER & CO.



# GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

**113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,**

ALWAYS HAVE THE

**Largest, Best and Cheapest**

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2 4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]



GREAT

# REDUCTION!

# IN PRICES!

# HARDWARE,

# CUTLERY, Etc.,

# AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

**GEORGE HUNTLEY**

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

**Builders' HARDWARE,**

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

# NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

**Geo. Huntley,**

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.



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**Lindsey's Blood Searcher** is the greatest **Blood** remedy of the age. Erysipelas, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Don't fail to use it. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Price, $1. If your druggist don't keep it, send for it. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburg, Pa. *The Genuine has our name R. E. Sellers & Co. on bottom of wrapper.*

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-16.-1y.]



$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. (3-28.-1y*)



WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]


### The Permanent Exhibition.

It may be interesting to many of our readers who visited the Centennial Exhibition to know the extent of the Permanent Exhibition, and how it compares with its parent. Of course, it is principally confined to the Main Building, but wherever the visitor looks he sees something to remind him of the great exhibition. Most, if not all, the foreign nations that had exhibits at the Centennial, will also have exhibits at the present exposition. The educational department will contain several small school rooms, and two models of American school houses. They will be highly ornamented, and will form courts for the display of appliances and work illustrative of all grades and systems of public shoool instruction. The display of books will be very large; nearly all the leading publishers of this country have obtained space for the exhibition of their publications. Exhibits of agricultural machinery, will occupy a position in the extreme northwest section. The machinery from Machinery Hall has been located in the southwest section of the building, and the power will be transmitted across the hall to the agricultural machinery by wire cable. A half mile of shafting will be required for the machinery in operation now entered for exhibition. In agricultural department there are some exhibits that remind you of the old Agricultural Hall—such as the old windmill, State displays of agricultural products, etc. There will be large exhibits of birds, animals, and specimens of natural history, including those belonging to Mrs. Maxwell, the Colorado naturalist who, it will be remembered, had a large display in the Colorado building, consisting of wild animals she killed. The New England kitchen is to be rebuilt. Norway, Sweden and Denmark will occupy one enclosure. China, Germany, Italy and Great Britain have all taken space. "Punch's Court" is to have a new location, perhaps thirty yards from where it stood during the Centennial. In order to move it this short distance, under the law, it became necessary to go through the form of boxing it up, shipping to Liverpool, then transporting it back to the Main Building. Glassware and pottery from all nations will be largely represented. The exhibits in all classes of manufactured goods promise to be very large. Brazil, Switzerland, Japan and Mexico will render this portion of the building attractive by their gay courts. There is to be a large acquarium covering 15,000 square feet, containing salt and fresh water specimens. A department of public comfort will be provided for visitors. To warrant a success of the new exhibition, the Bureau of Managers is composed of gentlemen who had charge of various departments at the Centennial, and thereby gained much valuable knowledge. The opening takes place on May 10th.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE PROGRESS.—Under the above heading the *Scientific American* of May 7th has a long and interesting article, from which we make the following extracts:

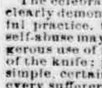
To show with what rapidity inventors made improvements on inventions embodying original principals, says the writer, it may be noted that: in the early days of the sewing machine 116 patents were granted for improvements thereon in a single years; and out of the 2,940 patents issued in the year 1857, 152 were for improved cotton-gins and presses, 164 for improvements on the steam engine, and 198 for novel devices relating to railroads and improvements in the rolling stock. In the year 1848, the year after the publication of this paper was commenced, but 660 patents were granted; but under the stimulus of publishing those inventions as they were patented, ten years later, in 1858, the number had increased sixfold, reaching 3,710, while up to January 1, 1850, as already stated, the aggregate of patents issued amounted to 17,457; since that time and up to the present the total is 181,015.

And curiosity here leads us (adds the editor) to review our own work, extending back, say, twenty years, or to 1857, a period during which 170,735 patents have been issued. We find, by actual count, that 62,062 applications have been made through the Scientific American Patent Agency for Patents in the United States and abroad. This averages almost ten applications per day, Sundays excluded, over the entire period, and bears the relation of more than one quarter to the total number of patents issued in this country up to the time of writing.

"BY THEIR WORKS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."—The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while *Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correctall torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug-stores.

SMYRNA, Aroostook Co., Maine, Nov. 6, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
*Dear Sir*—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and I think it is the best thing that I have ever seen. Yours truly, C. SHERMAN.


Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope only six cents

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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A HARMLESS VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and the discovery of a physician, the Victor Headache Powder has been proven a positively sure cure for the most distressing cases of Sick or Nervous Headache, Morning Sickness and Neuralgia, a single powder actually curing in ten minutes when all other means fail. We have had a wonderful experience with it, and the ten cent trial pack of two powders can be had by addressing the proprietors, J. R. HEISLEY & CO., SALEM, N. J., who will cheerfully mail them post-paid, or by applying to LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists everywhere; and it is with well merited confidence they are offered as a thorough cure for all distresses of the head. [1-12.-1y.]



NO SUCH THING AS FAILURE.

**B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S LUNG SYRUP is a safe and speedy cure for Consumption.**

We will refund the money if it does not do all we claim for it. Trial size, 25 cents. Large size, $1.00, equal to five small bottles. Sold by all dealers. B.L. Fahnstock & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburg.

"Having tried B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup, we can safely commend it as an excellent medicine, and for use among children it is invaluable, acting like a charm."—Ed. Pittsburg Christian Advocate. (3-16. 3m.)



M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
**Physician and Surgeon,**
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office and residence in the building recently occupied by Mr. Jas. Yinger, where night calls can be made.
April 6, 1877.-6t.



ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) is now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office.



ESTABLISHED, 1869.

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We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

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Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

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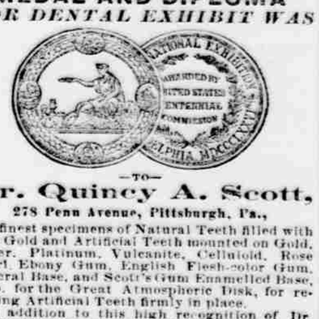


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**Dr. Quincy A. Scott,**
278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

For finest specimens of Natural Teeth filled with pure Gold and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, Vulcanite, Celluloid, Rose Pearl, Ebony Gum, English Flesh-color Gum, Mineral Base, and Scott's Gum Enamelled Base. Also, for the Great Atmospheric Disk, for retaining Artificial Teeth firmly in place.

In addition to this high recognition of Dr. Scott's Great Dental Skill he is also endorsed by the leading Editors, Physicians, Ministers, Attorneys, and Business men of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Scott continues inserting the finest Gold fillings at from $1 to $5, and the best Vulcanite sets of teeth for $12; other styles for $15 to $75.

FINE GOLD SETS, $75 to $150.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in ALL styles of work. Fine Gold sets warranted to be THE BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and *absolutely safe* anæsthetic for the painless extraction or painless filling of teeth, and run no risk

LAUGHING GAS IS DANGEROUS.

Write to above address and make an appointment, and you will only have to remain in Pittsburgh one day to get a set of teeth or have any operation performed.

The Centennial specimens are now on exhibition at 278 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. [1-12-1y.]



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Large Sample Rooms for commercial travelers.
SEITHER & GAMBLE,
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**GREENSBURG, PA.**

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**Provisions and Feed**
OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
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MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

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Nov. 19. 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.



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CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

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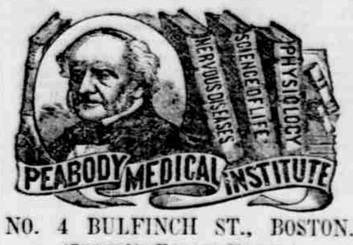


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### A Horticultural Secret Revealed.

A long time ago allusion was made in the horticultural journals of the many of an alleged extraordinary cret for propagating trees and grafts roses, whereby much time could saved, offered for a small sum by Austrian nurseryman. This gentleman has since communicated an article on the subject to the Flower *ten Freund*, an abstract from which given in the London *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Briefly his method is as follows Cuttings of shrubs and trees are taken off at the beginning of July, from 6 inches to 12 inches long, according to the kind. The leaves are removed from the lower portion, which is to enter the ground, but those which will come above the ground are left. Beds are prepared for them in the open air by thorough digging and leveling, and afterward applying a superficial layer about 2 inches thick, of rotten manure from a spent hot bed. The cuttings are then stuck in about two inches apart and each bed when filled is surrounded by a lath fence, so that shade may be given when the sun is very hot, and the cuttings are well watered with a rose-spouted can. This completes the operation. The only further attention necessary is a sprinkling over the three or four times a day during the first week if the weather be very hot, and once a day afterwards for the course of five or six weeks, treated in the manner indicated, the cuttings of most plants will have formed a callus, and further shading will be unnecessary. Late in the autumn a layer of rough manure, 2 or 3 inches thick, is spread over for winter protection. This also serves as manure when the cuttings start growing in the spring. The cuttings treated thus make extraordinary progress, forming plants equal to two-year-old plants from ordinary spring cuttings. Very few, it is asserted, fail. The new method of grafting roses is the insertion of grafts or eyes early in the spring instead of dormant eyes in the summer. They are inserted in the main stem, one on each side, to form symmetrical heads. These make, it is said, as much growth the first season as the dormant eyes the second season.

BIRDS FORETELLING STORMS.—The following information furnished by General Cough, an ornithologist of some interest many of our readers. Some years ago, when crossing the ocean, was informed by sailors that when the sea-gull flew low down, skimming the water, it surely foreboded a storm. Careful observation confirmed the truth of the "old sea saying" Accordingly I set myself to the task of finding out how the Great Being imparts this wonderful knowledge to the children of the air. No little investigation convinced me that the birds had no warning whatever of an approaching disturbance of the elements, but that the unseen changes in the atmospheric condition of the atmosphere always precede foul weather by hours, the feathered species a craving for food that must be satisfied before a storm the gull is found among the white caps of the sea and swallow is seen flying close to the ground for the winged insects to supply his larder. The same is true with the domestic fowl. At any time nearly every one of the past winter's storms has been preceded by a lovely spring day. In the afternoon to all outward appearances we would have a continuation of the weather, but the chickens were seen to cluster, and they secured an extra allowance telling me in so many words that the morning, snow or rain would come, and it did. In talking of the matter to Mr. Talmadge Baker, Representative from South Norwalk, he told me he noticed that his hens on the day in question were unusually busy. Accordingly he gave them additional grain (contrary to, to a certain extent, seem to be under the influence of the same atmospheric changes requiring at times more food. No doubt the beneficent law holds good for all birds that seek shelter when the storm breaks."

NOVEL CAPTURE OF A SALMON.—We have heard of the ingenuity of applying his master's table with venison, but who ever heard of a dog catching salmon? A curious incident of the kind was lately witnessed near Bangor. One of the keepers on his rounds in the Deveron what appeared to be the back fin of a large fish. The creature was evidently wounded or sick, and was endeavoring to make headway against the rapid current. He pointed it out to his companion, which being a dog of an inquiring turn of mind, once proceeded to investigate the object of curiosity. The salmon, however, or whatever it was, once disappeared on its near approach, and Condo returned much disappointed to land. Shortly after, the fish appeared nearer the side, and Condo, determined this time not to be baulked, dived after it as it again disappeared, and brought to the surface a salmon of large size. The fish, however, was much for the dog, and soon freed out of its grip. Down again went Condo, and again brought up the fish, which again escaped. Again Condo plunged in after it, and after repeating it by the back of the head a few times, withstanding its wallopings and desperate efforts to escape, swam ashore and laid the trophy at its master's feet. The fish had been badly mangled by an otter or seal.

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